

.46 Wildlife

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)
Paradise-Denio
Activity
Wildlife
Objective Number
WL 1

Objective

Improvement and maintenance of a sufficient quantity, quality and diversity of habitat for all species of wildlife in the planning area.

Rationale

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 directs the Secretary of the Interior to consider wildlife habitat and forage in the course of managing public lands (Public Law 94-579, Sec. 102(a)(8)). BLM policy establishes the Bureau's responsibility for the protection and maintenance of wildlife through the maintenance and enhancement of their habitat (Manual 1603.12 D1). The Wildlife Sections (.46) of the URAs identify the deteriorated conditions that exist throughout the planning area. This indicates that wildlife habitat is not adequate. Many of these habitats are identified as potential areas of environmental concern (Federal Land Policy and Management Act, Public Law 94-579, Sec. 103(a)) and should receive special management attention.

Because of existing conditions, competition for forage among wildlife, wild horses and domestic livestock is apparent. No forage has been allocated for the large populations of horses that exist in many areas, and what forage was allocated for wildlife was far below current and projected demands. This has created a situation where total demand exceeds the carrying capacity.

In the course of managing public land, BLM also recognizes the importance of maintaining a diversity of wildlife species in sufficient numbers to meet public demand (Manual 1603.12 D3a).

The demand for harvestable big game species exceeds the current supply in the planning area. Management for optimum wildlife habitat will have a resultant increase in wildlife abundance and diversity and will provide a means of satisfying the increasing public demand for consumptive use of wildlife.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Paradise-Denio
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 1.1 Step 3

Recommendation WL 1.1

MFP 1

Officially designate all crucial wildlife use areas as "areas of critical environmental concern." Areas of particular importance are riparian-streambank; meadows; aspen types; waters; sage grouse strutting, nesting and brooding areas; raptor nesting areas; big game migration routes, seasonal concentration areas and Button Lake on the Owyhee Desert. With the exception of waters, these areas are delineated on the overlay. Waters are shown on the Water Resources Overlay No. 1A, URA Step 2.

The crucial areas are further identified in Recommendation numbers WL-1.3, 1.5, 1.11, 1.16, and 1.26.

Rationale

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-579) defines areas of critical environmental concern (Sec. 103(a)). The areas identified in the recommendation are crucial areas for wildlife. Wildlife species depend upon them for life functions during critical seasons of the year.

The designation of these areas as "areas of critical environmental concern" will afford them special management considerations and protect them from disturbance and/or degradation.

Support Needs

None.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
Paradise-Denio	
Activity	
Wildlife	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

W1. 1.1

Complement

Forest 1.4 Establish mountain mahogany, limber pine, white bark pine, cottonwood and aspen stands as ACEC,

Wildlife Aquatic 1.1 Designate all riparian/stream areas as ACECs.

Recreation 6.3 Designate the Pine Forest Vehicle Closure Area, North Fork of the Little Humboldt and all riparian areas as ACECs.

Conflict

Lands 2.1 Agricultural disposals.

Lands 6.1 Designate utility right-of-way corridors.

Minerals 1.1 Make no land use decisions that would interfere with mineral development in the Jackson Mountains.

Minerals 1.4 Make no land use decision that would interfere with mineral development in the Osgood Mountains.

Minerals 5.1 Make no land use decisions that would interfere with leasing and development of sodium and potassium.

Minerals 6.1 Make no land use decisions that would interfere with geothermal development.

Minerals 6.3 Make specific lands available for geothermal leasing within the Pine Forest Recreation Area.

Minerals 6.5 Make no land use decisions that would interfere with oil and gas development.

Range 1.8 Do not fence drainages, riparian or wet meadow sites.

Range 2 Increase existing allocatable livestock forage by artificial methods.

Watershed 3.7 Use prescribed burning to eliminate big sagebrush overstory and enhance the understory vegetation.

P 11
Multiple Use Recommendation

Officially designate all crucial wildlife use areas as "areas of critical environmental concern." Areas of particular importance are riparian-streambank; meadows; aspen types; waters; sage grouse strutting, nesting and brooding areas; raptor nesting areas; big game migration routes, seasonal concentration areas and Button Lake on the Owyhee Desert. With the exception of waters, these areas are delineated on the overlay. Waters are shown on the Water Resources Overlay No. 1A, URA Step 2.

The crucial areas are further identified in Recommendation numbers WL 1.3, 1.5, 1.11, 1.16, 1.21 and 1.26.

Establish studies in all these ACECs to monitor trend and condition and whether management plans are achieving their objectives.

Rationale

1. This is mandated by FLPMA Section 201 (a).
2. Studies are necessary to establish trend and see if management plans are achieving their objectives.

Support

All Specialists
Studies

Protect the following crucial wildlife use areas:

1. Wildlife concentration areas
2. Raptor nesting areas
3. Sage grouse strutting, nesting and brooding areas
4. Waters

Protective measures many include:

1. Establishment of seasons of grazing use
2. Protective fencing
3. Livestock grazing systems
4. Retention in public ownership
5. Vegetative manipulation
6. Burning
7. Establishment of informative signs

Refer to overlays.

WL 1.1

(continued)

Fence Button Lake (refer to overlays) to three-wire antelope fence standards to exclude wild horses and livestock use by 1985.

Time Frame and Funding Requirements (Manpower)

FY 1982-1983. Two (2) NTE positions will be needed for the establishment of condition and trend studies.

Two (2) NTE positions will be required to read established studies each year beginning in FY 1983.

MFP III

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Reject the recommendation.

Rationale

The Bureau has management authority to protect these areas without them being designated ACECs.



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Winnemucca District Office
705 East 4th Street
Winnemucca, Nevada 89445



IN REPLY REFER TO:

JUN 07 1993

1600
(NV-240)

Rich Heap
Nevada Department of Wildlife
380 West B Street
Fallon, NV 89406

Dear Mr. Heap:

I am in the process of maintaining the Land Use Plan for the Paradise-Denio Resource Area.

During this process I have been trying to update information to reflect some of the actions that have occurred during implementation of our Land Use Plan. One of the actions that has occurred is that we have split various allotments by entering into rangeline agreements with respective permittees. The Alder Creek allotment has been divided into the Alder Creek and Knott Creek allotments, The Buttermilk allotment has been divided into the Buttermilk and Martin Creek allotments, the Wilder-Bilk allotment has been divided into the Wilder-Quinn and Bilk Creek allotments, the Blue Mtn. allotment has been divided into the Blue Mtn. and Mormon Dan allotments and the Jackson Mtn. allotment has been divided into the Jackson Mtn. and Bottle Creek allotments.

In order to determine the wildlife use for the allotments we have calculated the proportion of habitat in each allotment and applied that proportion to the reasonable numbers identified in the Land Use Plan.

From:	Alder Creek	Deer	1725	Pronghorn	392	Bighorn	319	Elk	384
To:	Alder Creek	Deer	1328	Pronghorn	245	Bighorn	207	Elk	253
	Knott Creek	Deer	397	Pronghorn	147	Bighorn	112	Elk	131
From:	Buttermilk	Deer	300	Pronghorn	12	Bighorn	0		
To:	Buttermilk	Deer	246	Pronghorn	12	Bighorn	0		
	Martin Creek	Deer	54	Pronghorn	0	Bighorn	0		
From:	Wilder-Bilk	Deer	1418	Pronghorn	236	Bighorn	93		
To:	Wilder-Quinn	Deer	1266	Pronghorn	208	Bighorn	63		
	Bilk Creek	Deer	152	Pronghorn	28	Bighorn	30		
From:	Blue Mtn	Deer	30	Pronghorn	0	Bighorn	0		
To:	Blue Mtn	Deer	30	Pronghorn	0	Bighorn	0		
	Mormon Dan	Deer	0	Pronghorn	0	Bighorn	0		
From:	Jackson Mtn	Deer	448	Pronghorn	72	Bighorn	346		
To:	Jackson Mtn	Deer	378	Pronghorn	60	Bighorn	275		
	Bottle Creek	Deer	70	Pronghorn	12	Bighorn	71		

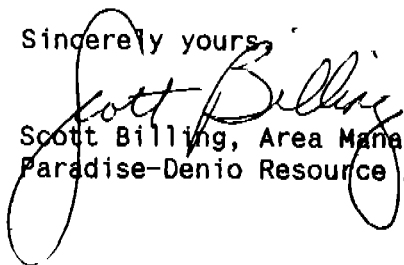
For the Little Owyhee and Bullhead allotments, we have changed the reasonable numbers from the initial Land Use plan numbers to the reasonable numbers agreed to in the Coordinated Resource and Management Plans that were adopted by both agencies. To implement these plans I now consider the following as the reasonable numbers for wildlife within the Little Owyhee and Bullhead allotments.

From:	Little Owyhee	Deer	300	Pronghorn	1017	Bighorn	72
To:	Little Owyhee	Deer	288	Pronghorn	1233	Bighorn	72

From:	Bullhead	Deer	105	Pronghorn	0	Bighorn	190
To:	Bullhead	Deer	1029	Pronghorn	101	Bighorn	190

If you have any comment or questions on this maintenance action of our Land Use Plan, please give me a call.

Sincerely yours,


Scott Billing, Area Manager
Paradise-Denio Resource Area

PLAN CHANGE NUMBER: 2/28/95-1

Plan Name: Paradise-Denio MFP-III Area: Paradise-Denio Resource Area

Page #: _____

Chapter: Wildlife

Heading: _____

Component: 1.1 and 1.2a

(Describe exactly what is to be deleted, added, rewritten, etc.)

CHANGE:

Split the wildlife reasonable numbers for the Buttermilk allotment into the Buttermilk and Martin Creek allotment.

From: Buttermilk allotment

Deer 246 Pronghorn 12 Bighorn 0

Martin Creek allotment

Deer 54 Pronghorn 0 Bighorn 0

To: Buttermilk allotment

Deer 149 Pronghorn 12 Bighorn 0

Martin Creek allotment

Deer 151 Pronghorn 0 Bighorn 0

(Describe exact rationale for above change, include specific references, e.g. environmental assessment, instruction memorandum, or activity plan.)

REASON:

The Rangeline agreement dated 8/2/83 separated the Buttermilk allotment into the Buttermilk and Martin Creek allotments. The reasonable numbers were split to reflect the division of this allotment in a June 7, 1993 maintenance action, however, the method used to split the reasonable numbers was incorrect.

☐ Requires Plan Amendment

☒ Conforms with existing Plan

SIGNATURE AS APPROPRIATE:

Initiator S. DeForest

Date 3/31/95

Program Leader R. Bryan

Date 4/4/95

Planning/NEPA Coord. G. Moritz

Date 25 April 95

Area Manager P. Christensen

Date 3/31/95

District Manager R. Wenker

Date 4/5/95

PLAN CHANGE NUMBER: 2/28/95-2

Plan Name: Paradise-Denio MFP-III Area: Paradise-Denio Resource Area

Page #: _____

Chapter: Wildlife

Heading: _____

Component: 1.1 and 1.2a

(Describe exactly what is to be deleted, added, rewritten, etc.)

CHANGE:

Split the wildlife reasonable numbers for the Abel Creek allotment into the Abel Creek and Provo allotments.

From:	Abel Creek allotment				
	Deer 420	Pronghorn 0	Bighorn 0		
To:	Abel Creek allotment				
	Deer 243	Pronghorn 0	Bighorn 0		
	Provo allotment				
	Deer 177	Pronghorn 0	Bighorn 0		

(Describe exact rationale for above change, include specific references, e.g. environmental assessment, instruction memorandum, or activity plan.)

REASON:

The Rangeline agreement dated 3/4/93 separated the Abel Creek allotment into the Abel Creek and Provo allotments. The reasonable numbers for the former Abel Creek allotment will be formally divided between the two new allotments with this action.

- ☐ Requires Plan Amendment
- ☒ Conforms with existing Plan

SIGNATURE AS APPROPRIATE:

Initiator	<u>S. DeForest</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	Date	<u>3/15/95</u>
Program Leader	<u>R. Bryan</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	Date	<u>3/15/95</u>
Planning/NEPA Coord.	<u>G. Moritz</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	Date	<u>05 April 95</u>
Area Manager	<u>P. Christensen</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	Date	_____
District Manager	<u>R. Wenker</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	Date	<u>4/5/95</u>

Wildlife 1.1 and 1.2a

Manage range conditions to allow existing big game populations to reach reasonable numbers where possible. Monitor condition and trend of key wildlife areas to insure habitat is available. Bighorn sheep will not be reintroduced on active preference sheep allotments unless all conflicts can be resolved. The domestic sheep permit will remain transferable as a sheep permit. Established, permitted sheep trailing routes will be considered in the same sense as active preference sheep allotments. Estimated forage uses by allotment which will be necessary to achieve this objective are listed below.

Recommendation 1.2a is rejected.

	<u>ALLOTMENT</u> <u>NAME</u> (ADMIN)	<u>REASONABLE NUMBERS (AUMs)</u>			
		<u>Mule</u> <u>Deer</u>	<u>Pronghorn</u> <u>Antelope</u>	<u>Bighorn</u> <u>Sheep</u>	<u>Elk</u>
	Sugar Loaf	75			
	Little Owyhee(WMCA)	288	1233	72	
	Spring Creek	150	48		
	William Stock	170	36		
⊗	Buttermilk	149	12		
⊗	Martin Creek	151			
	Granite	90			
	Indian Creek	75			
	Solid Silver	45			
	Mullinix	60			
	Fort Scott	90			
	Hansen Creek	60			
	Singus	180			
⊗	Abel Creek	243			
⊗	Provo	177			
	Paradise Hill	150			
	Chimney	75			
	Andorno	75		12	
	Buffalo	75			
	Antelope	75		2	
	Rebel Creek	195		10	
	Willow Creek	195			
	Flat Creek	195			
	U.C.	600 150		22	
	Ft. McDermitt(WMCA/VALE)	63		30	
	Upper Quinn	20			
	Lower Quinn	20			
	Hot Springs	195			
	Scott Springs	135			
	Eden Valley	240			
	Golconda Butte	0			
	Osgoods	330			
	Bullhead(WMCA)	1029	101	190	
	Long Canyon	15			
	Asa Moore	30			
	Bloody Run	195			
	Sand Pass	60			
	Daveytown	45			
	Sod House	0			
	Double H	75	22	65	
	Pole Creek	52	48	55	
	Crowley Creek	58	24		
	Jordan Meadows	170	120		
	Zimmerman (VALE)	150	24		

Paradise-Denio MFP III
Wildlife 1.1 and 1.2a (continued)

ALLOTMENT		REASONABLE NUMBERS (AUMs)			(continued)	
NAME	(ADMIN)	Mule Deer	Pronghorn Antelope	Bighorn Sheep		Elk
Washburn		30				
McDermitt Creek (VALE)		20	96			
Cordero		0	14			
Quinn River (VALE)		30				
Tall Corral (ELKO)		90	30			
* Jakes Creek (ELKO)		75				
Iron Point		30				
Eight Mile (HNF)						
Humboldt Valley		300		26		
Sand Dunes		90				
Blue Mountain		30				
Mormon Dan		0				
** Happy Creek		262				
Deer Creek		112		38		
Kings River		1375	58			
Horse Creek		805	72	109		
Little Horse Creek		120	55	98		
** Desert Valley		73		33		
Coyote Hills		100		34		
Crow Creek (BURNS)		27	24			
* Wilder-Quinn		1266	6			
* Bilk Creek		152	208	63		
Dyke Hot		1057	28	30		
Pine Forest		2338				
Pueblo Mountain (WMCA)		84	108	72		96
Alder Creek		1328				
Knott Creek		397	245	207		
Paiute Meadows		1838	147	112		253
** Jackson Mountains		378	307	180		131
Bottle Creek		70	60	275		
Grassy Basin (BURNS)		75	12	71		
Holloway (BURNS)		40	6			
Sand Hills (BURNS)		10	6			

- ⊗ Corrected allotments and new totals
* Active preference sheep allotments.
** Allotments containing established sheep trailing routes.

Rationale:

The decision as originally written caused much concern among the sheep permittees of the resource area. They felt that if bighorn sheep were reintroduced into the resource area that the domestic sheep operations would be eliminated. This was never the intention of the original decision. In order to clarify the decision the matter was made an agenda item for the CRMP Local Number 1 meeting in Winnemucca on October 22, 1982. As a result, several members of the CRMP group met with Winnemucca District personnel and worked out the clarification.

Persons-Organizations That Have Protested This Decision:

1. Ken Earp by Larry Hill; Orovada, Nevada.
2. CRMP Local Number 1; Winnemucca, Nevada.
3. Alex T. Dufurrena; Denio, Nevada.
4. Larry Hill, Nevada First Corporation; Orovada, Nevada.
5. Gary A. Thrasher, DVM, Nevada First Corporation; Winnemucca, Nevada.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Winnemucca District Office
705 East Fourth Street
Winnemucca, Nevada 89445

In reply refer to:

6500/4410-11
(NV-244)

Memorandum

To: District Manager, Winnemucca
Area Manager, Paradise Denio-R.A.

From: Shane J. DeForest, Wildlife Mgt. Biologist

Subject: Land Use Plan Maintenance - Jackson Mountains - Bottle Creek
Allotments

Since 1985, the Jackson Mountain and Bottle Creek allotments have been administered separately, but the planning process overlooked the division of big game reasonable number AUM's between the two allotments. After evaluation and calculation of big game use areas, it is recommended that the following division of AUM's be established for the two allotments.

<u>Species</u>	<u>Jackson Mountains</u>	<u>Bottle Creek</u>	<u>Total</u>
Mule deer	378	70	448
Pronghorn	60	12	72
Bighorn sheep	275	71	346

This division of AUM's was calculated using acres of designated wildlife use areas to obtain a percentage in both allotments. This percentage was then applied to the current reasonable numbers found in the land use plan to redistribute the AUM's among the two allotments.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Winnemucca District Office
705 East Fourth Street
Winnemucca, Nevada 89445

In reply refer to:

6500/4410-11
(NV-244)

Memorandum

To: District Manager, Winnemucca
Area Manager, Paradise Denio-R.A.

From: Shane J. DeForest, Wildlife Mgt. Biologist

Subject: Land Use Plan Maintenance - Alder Creek - Knott Creek
Allotments

The land use plan decision RM 1.12 separated the Alder Creek allotment into the Alder Creek and Knott Creek allotments, but overlooked the division of big game reasonable number AUM's between the two allotments. After evaluation and calculation of big game use areas, it is recommended that the following division of AUM's be established for the two allotments.

<u>Species</u>	<u>Alder Creek</u>	<u>Knott Creek</u>	<u>Total</u>
Mule deer	1328	397	1725
Pronghorn	245	147	392
Bighorn sheep	207	112	319
Elk	253	131	384

This division of AUM's was calculated using acres of designated wildlife use areas to obtain a percentage in both allotments. This percentage was then applied to the current reasonable numbers found in the land use plan to re-distribute the AUM's among the two allotments.

PLAN CHANGE NUMBER: 4/11/93-3

Plan Name: Paradise-Denio MFP-III Area: Paradise-Denio Resource Area

Page #: _____

Chapter: Wildlife

Heading: _____

Component: 1.1 and 1.2a

(Describe exactly what is to be deleted, added, rewritten, etc.)

CHANGE:

Split the wildlife AUMs for the Alder Creek allotment into two portions for the Alder Creek and Knott Creek allotments.

From:	Alder Creek	Deer	1725	Pronghorn	392	Bighorn	319	Elk	384
To:	Alder Creek	Deer	1328	Pronghorn	245	Bighorn	207	Elk	253
	Knott Creek	Deer	397	Pronghorn	147	Bighorn	112	Elk	131

The attached sheets reflect the changes in the decision to this date.

(Describe exact rationale for above change, include specific references, e.g. environmental assessment, instruction memorandum, or activity plan.)

REASON:

The land use plan decision RM-1.12 separated the Alder Creek allotment into the Alder Creek and Knott Creek allotments.

Requires Plan Amendment

X Conforms with existing Plan

SIGNATURE AS APPROPRIATE:

Initiator S. DeForest

Date 4/15/93

Program Leader R. Bryan

Date 5/5/93

Planning/NEPA Coord. G. Moritz

Date 05 May 93

Area Manager S. Billing

Date 5-5-93

District Manager R. Wenker

Date 7/22/93

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Winnemucca District Office
705 East Fourth Street
Winnemucca, Nevada 89445

In reply refer to:

6500/4410-11
(NV-244)

Memorandum

To: District Manager, Winnemucca
Area Manager, Paradise Denio-R.A.

From: Shane J. DeForest, Wildlife Mgt. Biologist

Subject: Land Use Plan Maintenance - Buttermilk - Martin Creek
Allotments

The Range line agreement dated 8/23/83 separated the Buttermilk allotment into the Buttermilk and Martin Creek allotments, but overlooked the division of big game reasonable number AUM's between the two allotments. After evaluation and calculation of big game use areas, it is recommended that the following division of AUM's be established for the two allotments.

<u>Species</u>	<u>Buttermilk</u>	<u>Martin Creek</u>	<u>Total</u>
Mule deer	246	54	300
Pronghorn	12	0	12

This division of AUM's was calculated using acres of designated wildlife use areas to obtain a percentage in both allotments. This percentage was then applied to the current reasonable numbers found in the land use plan to re-distribute the AUM's among the two allotments.

PLAN CHANGE NUMBER: 4/11/93-4

Plan Name: Paradise-Denio MFP-III Area: Paradise-Denio Resource Area

Page #: _____

Chapter: Wildlife

Heading: _____

Component: 1.1 and 1.2a

(Describe exactly what is to be deleted, added, rewritten, etc.)

CHANGE:

Split the wildlife AUMs for the Buttermilk allotment into two portions for the Buttermilk and Martin Creek allotments.

From: Buttermilk	Deer	300	Pronghorn	12	Bighorn	0
To: Buttermilk	Deer	246	Pronghorn	12	Bighorn	0
Martin Creek	Deer	54	Pronghorn	0	Bighorn	0

The attached sheets reflect the changes in the decision to this date.

(Describe exact rationale for above change, include specific references, e.g. environmental assessment, instruction memorandum, or activity plan.)

REASON:

The Rangeline Agreement dated 8/2/83 separated the Buttermilk allotment into the Buttermilk and Martin Creek allotments.

Requires Plan Amendment

X Conforms with existing Plan

SIGNATURE AS APPROPRIATE:

Initiator S. DeForest [Signature] Date 4/15/93

Program Leader R. Bryan [Signature] Date 5/5/93

Planning/NEPA Coord. G. Moritz [Signature] Date 05 May 93

Area Manager S. Billing [Signature] Date 5-5-93

District Manager R. Wenker [Signature] Date 7/22/93

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Winnemucca District Office
705 East Fourth Street
Winnemucca, Nevada 89445

In reply refer to:

6500/4410-11
(NV-244)

Memorandum

To: District Manager, Winnemucca
Area Manager, Paradise Denio-R.A.

From: Shane J. DeForest, Wildlife Mgt. Biologist

Subject: Land Use Plan Maintenance - Wilder-Quinn - Bilk Creek
Allotments

The Rangeline Agreement dated 4/30/85 separated the Wilder-Bilk allotment into the Wilder-Quinn and Bilk Creek allotments, but overlooked the division of big game reasonable number AUM's between the two allotments. After evaluation and calculation of big game use areas, it is recommended that the following division of AUM's be established for the two allotments.

<u>Species</u>	<u>Wilder-Quinn</u>	<u>Bilk Creek</u>	<u>Total</u>
Mule deer	1266	152	1418
Pronghorn	208	28	236
Bighorn	63	30	93

This division of AUM's was calculated using acres of designated wildlife use areas to obtain a percentage in both allotments. This percentage was then applied to the current reasonable numbers found in the land use plan to re-distribute the AUM's among the two allotments.

PLAN CHANGE NUMBER: 4/11/93-5

Plan Name: Paradise-Denio MFP-III Area: Paradise-Denio Resource Area

Page #: _____

Chapter: Wildlife

Heading: _____

Component: 1.1 and 1.2a

(Describe exactly what is to be deleted, added, rewritten, etc.)

CHANGE:

Split the wildlife AUMs for the Wilder-Bilk allotment into two portions for the Wilder-Quinn and Bilk Creek allotments.

From: Wilder-Bilk	Deer	1418	Pronghorn	236	Bighorn	93
To: Wilder-Quinn	Deer	1266	Pronghorn	208	Bighorn	63
Bilk Creek	Deer	152	Pronghorn	28	Bighorn	30

The attached sheets reflect the changes in the decision to this date.

(Describe exact rationale for above change, include specific references, e.g. environmental assessment, instruction memorandum, or activity plan.)

REASON:

The Rangeline Agreement dated 4/30/85 separated the Wilder-Bilk allotment into the Wilder-Quinn and Bilk Creek allotments.

Requires Plan Amendment

☒ X Conforms with existing Plan

SIGNATURE AS APPROPRIATE:

Initiator S. DeForest *Shane DeForest* Date 4/15/93

Program Leader R. Bryan *Rodney T. Bryan* Date 5/5/93

Planning/NEPA Coord. G. Moritz *Gerald Moritz* Date 05 May 93

Area Manager S. Billing *Scott Billing* Date 5-5-93

District Manager R. Wenker *Ron Wenker* Date 7/22/93

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Winnemucca District Office
705 East Fourth Street
Winnemucca, Nevada 89445

In reply refer to:

6500/4410-11
(NV-244)

Memorandum

To: District Manager, Winnemucca
Area Manager, Paradise Denio-R.A.

From: Shane J. DeForest, Wildlife Mgt. Biologist

Subject: Land Use Plan Maintenance - Blue Mountain - Mormon Dan
Allotments

Since 1985, the Blue Mountain and Mormon Dan allotments have been administered separately, but the planning process overlooked the division of big game reasonable number AUM's between the two allotments. After evaluation and calculation of big game use areas, it is recommended that the following division of AUM's be established for the two allotments.

Species	Blue Mountain	Morman Dan	Total
Mule deer	30	0	30
Pronghorn	0	0	0

This division of AUM's was calculated using acres of designated wildlife use areas to obtain a percentage in both allotments. This percentage was then applied to the current reasonable numbers found in the land use plan to re-distribute the AUM's among the two allotments.

PLAN CHANGE NUMBER: 4/11/93-6

Plan Name: Paradise-Denio MFP-III Area: Paradise-Denio Resource Area

Page #: _____

Chapter: Wildlife

Heading: _____

Component: 1.1 and 1.2a

(Describe exactly what is to be deleted, added, rewritten, etc.)

CHANGE:

Split the wildlife AUMs for the Blue Mountain allotment into two portions for the Blue Mountain and Mormon Dan allotments.

From:	Blue Mountain	Deer	30	Pronghorn	0	Bighorn	0
To:	Blue Mountain	Deer	30	Pronghorn	0	Bighorn	0
	Mormon Dan	Deer	0	Pronghorn	0	Bighorn	0

The attached sheets reflect the changes in the decision to this date.

(Describe exact rationale for above change, include specific references, e.g. environmental assessment, instruction memorandum, or activity plan.)

REASON:

The District Manager's decision dated 7/20/67 separated the Sand Dunes grazing unit into the Sand Dunes, Blue Mountain, and Corbille Well allotments. The Blue Mountain and Corbille Well allotments were licensed together until the 1985 grazing season and went through the land use planning process as the "Blue Mountain allotment". Since 1985 they have been administered separately. In 1985 the Corbille Well allotment was renamed the Mormon Dan allotment.

Requires Plan Amendment

X

Conforms with existing Plan

SIGNATURE AS APPROPRIATE:

Initiator S. DeForest

Date

4/15/93

Program Leader R. Bryan

Date

4/15/93

Planning/NEPA Coord. G. Moritz

Date

05 May 93

Area Manager S. Billing

Date

5-5-93

District Manager

R. Wenker

R. Wenker

Date

7/22/93

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Winnemucca District Office
705 East Fourth Street
Winnemucca, Nevada 89445

In reply refer to:

6500/4410-11
(NV-244)

Memorandum

To: District Manager, Winnemucca
Area Manager, Paradise Denio-R.A.

From: Shane J. DeForest, Wildlife Mgt. Biologist

Subject: Land Use Plan Maintenance - Little Owyhee and Bullhead Allotments

Land use plan decision RM-1.13 adopted the CRMP's developed for the U.C., Little Owyhee, and Bullhead allotments. The following reasonable numbers were developed for the Little Owyhee and Bullhead allotments and will be incorporated as reasonable forage demand for wildlife.

<u>Allotment</u>	<u>Mule deer</u>	<u>Pronghorn</u>	<u>Bighorn</u>
Little Owyhee	288	1233	72
Bullhead	1029	101	190

These reasonable wildlife numbers were developed through the formal CRMP process.

PLAN CHANGE NUMBER: 4/11/93-1

Plan Name: Paradise-Denio MFP-III Area: Paradise-Denio Resource Area

Page #: _____

Chapter: Wildlife

Heading: _____

Component: 1.1 and 1.2a

(Describe exactly what is to be deleted, added, rewritten, etc.)

CHANGE:

Change the wildlife reasonable numbers AUMs for the Little Owyhee allotment to the numbers found in the coordinated resource management plan (CRMP).

From: Deer 300 Pronghorn 1017 Bighorn 72

To: Deer 288 Pronghorn 1233 Bighorn 72

The attached sheets reflect the changes in the decision to this date.

(Describe exact rationale for above change, include specific references, e.g. environmental assessment, instruction memorandum, or activity plan.)

REASON:

The land use plan decision RM-1.13 adopted the CRMPs developed for the U.C., Little Owyhee, and Bullhead allotments.

Requires Plan Amendment

X Conforms with existing Plan

SIGNATURE AS APPROPRIATE:

Initiator S. DeForest Shane DeForest Date 4/15/93

Program Leader R. Bryan Rogert Bryan Date 5/5/93

Planning/NEPA Coord. G. Moritz Gerald Moritz Date 25 May 93

Area Manager S. Billing Scott Billing Date 5-5-93

District manager R. Wenker Ron Wenker Date 7/22/93

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Winnemucca District Office
705 East Fourth Street
Winnemucca, Nevada 89445

In reply refer to:

6500/4410-11
(NV-244)

Memorandum

To: District Manager, Winnemucca
Area Manager, Paradise Denio-R.A.

From: Shane J. DeForest, Wildlife Mgt. Biologist

Subject: Land Use Plan Maintenance - Little Owyhee and Bullhead Allotments

Land use plan decision RM-1.13 adopted the CRMP's developed for the U.C., Little Owyhee, and Bullhead allotments. The following reasonable numbers were developed for the Little Owyhee and Bullhead allotments and will be incorporated as reasonable forage demand for wildlife.

<u>Allotment</u>	<u>Mule deer</u>	<u>Pronghorn</u>	<u>Bighorn</u>
Little Owyhee	288	1233	72
Bullhead	1029	101	190

These reasonable wildlife numbers were developed through the formal CRMP process.

PLAN CHANGE NUMBER: 4/11/93-2

Plan Name: Paradise-Denio MFP-III Area: Paradise-Denio Resource Area

Page #: _____

Chapter: Wildlife

Heading: _____

Component: 1.1 and 1.2a

(Describe exactly what is to be deleted, added, rewritten, etc.)

CHANGE:

Change the wildlife reasonable numbers AUMs for the Bullhead allotment to the numbers found in the coordinated resource management plan (CRMP).

From: Deer 105 Pronghorn 0 Bighorn 190

To: Deer 1029 Pronghorn 101 Bighorn 190

The attached sheets reflect the changes in the decision to this date.

(Describe exact rationale for above change, include specific references, e.g. environmental assessment, instruction memorandum, or activity plan.)

REASON:

The land use plan decision RM-1.13 adopted the CRMPs developed for the U.C., Little Owyhee, and Bullhead allotments.

Requires Plan Amendment

X Conforms with existing Plan

SIGNATURE AS APPROPRIATE:

Initiator S. DeForest [Signature] Date 4/15/93

Program Leader R. Bryan [Signature] Date 4/15/93

Planning/NEPA Coord. G. Moritz [Signature] Date 05 May 93

Area Manager S. Billing [Signature] Date 5-5-93

District Manager R. Wenker [Signature] Date 7/22/93

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Winnemucca District Office
705 East Fourth Street
Winnemucca, Nevada 89445

In reply refer to:

6500/4410-11
(NV-244)

Memorandum

To: District Manager, Winnemucca
Area Manager, Paradise Denio-R.A.

From: Shane J. DeForest, Wildlife Mgt. Biologist

Subject: Land Use Plan Maintenance - Upper Quinn - Lower Quinn
Allotments

The Rangeline Agreement dated 3/23/62 separated the Lower Quinn River allotment into the Upper Quinn and Lower Quinn allotments, but overlooked the division of big game reasonable number AUM's between the two allotments. After evaluation and calculation of big game use areas, it is recommended that the following division of AUM's be established for the two allotments.

<u>Species</u>	<u>Upper Quinn</u>	<u>Lower Quinn</u>	<u>Total</u>
Mule deer	20	20	40
Pronghorn	0	0	0

This division of AUM's was calculated using acres of designated wildlife use areas to obtain a percentage in both allotments. This percentage was then applied to the current reasonable numbers found in the land use plan to re-distribute the AUM's among the two allotments.

PLAN CHANGE NUMBER: 4/11/93-9

Plan Name: Paradise-Denio MFP-III Area: Paradise-Denio Resource Area

Page #: _____

Chapter: Wildlife

Heading: _____

Component: 1.1 and 1.2a

(Describe exactly what is to be deleted, added, rewritten, etc.)

CHANGE:

Split the wildlife AUMs for the Lower Quinn River allotment into two portions for the Lower Quinn and Upper Quinn allotments.

From:	L. Quinn River	Deer	40	Pronghorn	0	Bighorn	0
To:	Upper Quinn	Deer	20	Pronghorn	0	Bighorn	0
	Lower Quinn	Deer	20	Pronghorn	0	Bighorn	0

The attached sheets reflect the changes in the decision to this date.

(Describe exact rationale for above change, include specific references, e.g. environmental assessment, instruction memorandum, or activity plan.)

REASON:

The Rangeline Agreement dated 3/23/62 separated the Lower Quinn River allotment into the Upper Quinn and Lower Quinn allotments.

Requires Plan Amendment

☒ X Conforms with existing Plan

SIGNATURE AS APPROPRIATE:

Initiator S. DeForest [Signature] Date 4/15/93

Program Leader R. Bryan [Signature] Date 5/5/93

Planning/NEPA Coord. G. Moritz [Signature] Date 05 May 93

Area Manager S. Billing [Signature] Date 5-5-93

District Manager R. Wenker [Signature] Date 7/22/93

PLAN CHANGE NUMBER: 4/11/93-7

Plan Name: Paradise-Denio MFP-III Area: Paradise-Denio Resource Area

Page #: _____

Chapter: Wildlife

Heading: _____

Component: 1.1 and 1.2a

(Describe exactly what is to be deleted, added, rewritten, etc.)

CHANGE:

Split the wildlife AUMs for the Jackson Mountains allotment into two portions for the Jackson Mountains and Bottle Creek allotments.

From:	Jackson Mountains Deer	448	Pronghorn	72	Bighorn	346
To:	Jackson Mountains Deer	378	Pronghorn	60	Bighorn	275
	Bottle Creek Deer	70	Pronghorn	12	Bighorn	71

The attached sheets reflect the changes in the decision to this date.

(Describe exact rationale for above change, include specific references, e.g. environmental assessment, instruction memorandum, or activity plan.)

REASON:

The District Manager's decision dated 2/2/68 separated the Jackson Mountains grazing unit into the Jackson Mountains, Bottle Creek, and Desert Valley allotments. Livestock use agreements were written in 1989 for the Jackson Mountains and Bottle Creek allotments, redistributing the wildlife AUM's, however, they were never signed. This amendment modifies the Land Use Plan based on calculation of percent of wildlife use areas held within each particular allotment, as compared to the Jackson Mountains allotment previous to the split.

Requires Plan Amendment

X Conforms with existing Plan

SIGNATURE AS APPROPRIATE:

Initiator S. DeForest *[Signature]* Date 4/15/93

Program Leader R. Bryan *[Signature]* Date 4/15/93

Planning/NEPA Coord. G. Moritz *[Signature]* Date 05 May 93

Area Manager S. Billing *[Signature]* Date 5-5-93

District Manager R. Wenker

R. Wenker

Date 7/22/93

Paradise-Denio MFP III
Wildlife 1.1 and 1.2a

Manage range conditions to allow existing big game populations to reach reasonable numbers where possible. Monitor condition and trend of key wildlife areas to insure habitat is available. Bighorn sheep will not be reintroduced on active preference sheep allotments unless all conflicts can be resolved. The domestic sheep permit will remain transferable as a sheep permit. Established, permitted sheep trailing routes will be considered in the same sense as active preference sheep allotments. Estimated forage uses by allotment which will be necessary to achieve this objective are listed below.

Recommendation 1.2a is rejected.

<u>ALLOTMENT</u> <u>NAME</u>	<u>REASONABLE NUMBERS (AUMs)</u>			
	<u>Mule</u> <u>Deer</u>	<u>Pronghorn</u> <u>Antelope</u>	<u>Bighorn</u> <u>Sheep</u>	<u>Elk</u>
Sugar Loaf	75			
Little Owyhee	288	1233	72	
Spring Creek	150	48		
William Stock	170	36		
Buttermilk	246	12		
Martin Creek	54			
Granite	90			
Indian Creek	75			
Solid Silver	45			
Mullinix	60			
Fort Scott	90			
Hansen Creek	60			
Singus	180			
Abel Creek	420			
Paradise Hill	150			
Chimney	75			
Andorno	75		12	
Buffalo	75			
Antelope	75		2	
Rebel Creek	195		10	
Willow Creek	195			
Flat Creek	195			
U.C.	150		22	
Ft. McDermitt	63	30		
Upper Quinn	20			
Lower Quinn	20			
Hot Springs	195			
Scott Springs	135			
Eden Valley	240			
Golconda Butte	0			
Osgoods	330			
Bullhead	1029	101	190	

Paradise-Denio MFP III
Wildlife 1.1 and 1.2a (continued)

<u>ALLOTMENT</u> <u>NAME</u>	<u>REASONABLE NUMBERS (AUMs)</u> (continued)			
	<u>Mule</u>	<u>Pronghorn</u>	<u>Bighorn</u>	<u>Elk</u>
	<u>Deer</u>	<u>Antelope</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	
Washburn	30	96		
McDermitt Creek	20	14		
Cordero	0			
Quinn River	30	30		
Tall Corral	90			
* Jakes Creek	75			
Iron Point	30			
Eight Mile			26	
Humboldt Valley	300			
Sand Dunes	90			
Blue Mountain	30			
Mormon Dan	0			
** Happy Creek	262		38	
Deer Creek	112		58	
Kings River	1375	72	109	
Horse Creek	805	55	98	
Little Horse Creek	120		33	
** Desert Valley	73		34	
Coyote Hills	100	24		
Crow Creek	27	6		
* Wilder-Quinn	1266	208	63	
* Bilk Creek	152	28	30	
Dyke Hot	1075			
Pine Forest	2338	108	72	96
Pueblo Mountain	84			
Alder Creek	1328	245	207	253
Knott Creek	397	147	112	131
Paiute Meadows	1838	307	180	
** Jackson Mountains	378	60	275	
Bottle Creek	70	12	71	
Grassy Basin	75	6		
Holloway	40	6		
Sand Hills	10			
Long Canyon	15			
Asa Moore	30			
Bloody Run	195			
Sand Pass	60			
Daveytown	45			
Sod House	0			
Double H	75	22	65	
Pole Creek	52	48	55	
Crowley Creek	58	24		
Jordan Meadows	170	120		

- * Active preference sheep allotments.
- ** Allotments containing established sheep trailing routes.

Rationale:

The decision as originally written caused much concern among the sheep permittees of the resource area. They felt that if bighorn sheep were reintroduced into the resource area that the domestic sheep operations would be eliminated. This was never the intention of the original decision. In order to clarify the decision the matter was made an agenda item for the CRMP Local Number 1 meeting in Winnemucca on October 22, 1982. As a result, several members of the CRMP group met with Winnemucca District personnel and worked out the clarification.

Persons-Organizations That Have Protested This Decision:

1. Ken Earp by Larry Hill; Orovada, Nevada.
2. CRMP Local Number 1; Winnemucca, Nevada.
3. Alex T. Dufurrena; Denio, Nevada.
4. Larry Hill, Nevada First Corporation; Orovada, Nevada.
5. Gary A. Thrasher, DVM, Nevada First Corporation; Winnemucca, Nevada.

PLAN CHANGE NUMBER: 4/11/93-8

Plan Name: Paradise-Denio MFP-III Area: Paradise-Denio Resource Area

Page #: _____

Chapter: Wildlife

Heading: _____

Component: 1.1 and 1.2a

(Describe exactly what is to be deleted, added, rewritten, etc.)

CHANGE:

Change the name of the Noque (pronounced no-kay) and Sons allotment to the Quinn River allotment. Reasonable numbers for wildlife remain unchanged.

From: Noque and Sons Deer 30 Pronghorn 30 Bighorn 0

To: Quinn River Deer 30 Pronghorn 30 Bighorn 0

(Describe exact rationale for above change, include specific references, e.g. environmental assessment, instruction memorandum, or activity plan.)

REASON:

In 1985 the Noque & Sons allotment was renamed the Quinn River(Vale) allotment.

Requires Plan Amendment

X

Conforms with existing Plan

SIGNATURE AS APPROPRIATE:

Initiator S. DeForest

Date 4/15/93

Program Leader R. Bryan

Date 5/5/93

Planning/NEPA Coord. G. Moritz

Date 05 May 93

Area Manager S. Billing

Date 5-5-93

District Manager R. Wenker

Date 7/22/93

PLAN CHANGE NO. 1

Plan Name Paradise-Denio MFP III Area Paradise-Denio

Page _____

Chapter Wildlife

Heading _____

Component 1.1 and 1.2a

(Describe exactly what is to be deleted, added, rewritten, etc.)

CHANGE :

Add to MFP III Decision 1.1 and 1.2a :

Recommendation 1.2a is Rejected.

(Describe exact rationale for above change, to include reference material
i.e. EA, FMP, IM.)

REASON :

When the original decision was changed in response to a protest, this line from the original decision was inadvertently omitted. The protest did not address this specific point and it should have been included in the change statement.

☐ Requires Plan Amendment

☒ Conforms with existing Plan

SIGNATURE AS APPROPRIATE :

Initiator	<u>Larry Host Lawrence D. Host</u>	Date	<u>10/5/92</u>
Program Leader	<u>Ray B.</u>	Date	<u>10/5/92</u>
Area Plan/Environ Coord	<u>Gerald B. Smith</u>	Date	<u>05 October 92</u>
Area Manager	<u>Scott Bellin</u>	Date	<u>10-6-92</u>
District Manager	<u>Ken Wambach</u>	Date	<u>10-6-92</u>

Paradise-Denio MFP III
Wildlife 1.1 and 1.2a

As Currently Written:

Manage range conditions to allow existing big game populations to reach reasonable numbers where possible. Monitor condition and trend of key wildlife areas to insure habitat is available.

Estimated forage uses by allotment which will be necessary to achieve this objective are listed below.

Recommendation 1.2a is rejected.

<u>Allotment</u>	<u>Deer (AUMs)</u>	<u>Antelope (AUMs)</u>	<u>(AUMs) Bighorn Sheep</u>	<u>Elk (AUMs)</u>
Sugar Loaf	75			
Little Owyhee	300	1,017	72	
Spring Creek	150	48		
William Stock	170	36		
Buttermilk	300	12		
Granite	90			
Indian Creek	75			
Solid Silver	45			
Mullinix	60			
Fort Scott	90			
Hansen Creek	60			
Singus	180			
Abel	420			
Paradise Hill	150			
Chimney	75			
Andorno	75		12	
Buffalo	75			
Antelope	75		2	
Rebel Creek	195		10	
Willow Creek	195			
Flat Creek	195			
U.C.	150		22	
Ft. McDermitt	63 <u>a/</u>	30 <u>b/</u>		
Quinn River	40			
Hot Springs	195			
Scott Springs	135			
Eden Valley	240			
Golconda Butte	0			
Osgood	330			
Bullhead	105		190	
Long Canyon	15			
Asa Moore	30			
Bloody Run	195			
Sand Pass	60			
Daveytown	45			
Sod House	0			
Double H	75	22	65	

Allotment	Deer (AUMs)	Antelope (AUMs)	(AUMs) Bighorn Sheep	Elk (AUMs)
Pole Creek	52	48	55	
Crowley Creek	58	24		
Jordan Meadows	170	120		
Zimmerman	150	24		
Washburn	30	96		
McDermitt Creek	20	14		
Cordero	0			
Noque & Sons	30	30		
Tall Corral	90			
Jakes Creek	75			
Iron Point	30			
Eight Mile			26	
Humboldt Valley	300			
Sand Dunes	90			
Blue Mountain	30			
Happy Creek	262		38	
Deer Creek	112		58	
Kings River	1,375	72	109	
Horse Creek	805	55	98	
Little Horse Creek	120		33	
Desert Valley	73		34	
Coyote Hills	100	24		
Crow Creek	27	6		
Wilder Bilk	1,418	236	93	
Dyke Hot	1,075			
Pine Forest	2,338	108	72	96
Pueblo Mountain	84			
Alder Creek	1,725	392	319	384
Paiute Meadows	1,838	307	180	
Jackson Mountain	448	72	346	
Grassy Basin	75	6		
Holloway	40	6		
Sand Hills	10			

a/ West side - administered by the Winnemucca District.

b/ East side - administered by the Vale District.

Change To:

Manage range conditions to allow existing big game populations to reach reasonable numbers where possible. Monitor condition and trend of key wildlife areas to insure habitat is available. Bighorn sheep will not be reintroduced on active preference sheep allotments unless all conflicts can be resolved. The domestic sheep permit will remain transferable as a sheep permit. Established, permitted sheep trailing routes will be considered in the same sense as active preference sheep allotments. Estimated forage uses by allotment which will be necessary to achieve this objective are listed below.

<u>Allotment</u>	<u>Deer (AUMs)</u>	<u>Antelope (AUMs)</u>	<u>(AUMs)</u> <u>Bighorn Sheep</u>	<u>Elk</u> <u>(AUMs)</u>
Sugar Loaf	75		72	
Little Owyhee	300	1,017		
Spring Creek	150	48		
William Stock	170	36		
Buttermilk	300	12		
Granite	90			
Indian Creek	75			
Solid Silver	45			
Mullinix	60			
Fort Scott	90			
Hansen Creek	60			
Singus	180			
Abel	420			
Paradise Hill	150			
Chimney	75			
Andorno	75		12	
Buffalo	75			
Antelope	75		2	
Rebel Creek	195		10	
Willow Creek	195			
Flat Creek	195			
U.C.	150		22	
Ft. McDermitt	63 <u>a/</u>	30 <u>b/</u>		
Quinn River	40			
Hot Springs	195			
Scott Springs	135			
Eden Valley	240			
Golconda Butte	0			
Osgood	330			
Bullhead	105		190	
Long Canyon	15			
Asa Moore	30			
Bloody Run	195			
Sand Pass	60			
Daveytown	45			
Sod House	0			
Double H	75	22	65	
Pole Creek	52	48	55	
Crowley Creek	58	24		
Jordan Meadows	170	120		
Zimmerman	150	24		
Washburn	30	96		
McDermitt Creek	20	14		
Cordero	0			
Noque & Sons	30	30		
Tall Corral	90			
* Jakes Creek	75			
Iron Point	30			
Eight Mile			26	
Humboldt Valley	300			
Sand Dunes	90			
Blue Mountain	30			
** Happy Creek	262		38	

<u>Allotment</u>	<u>Deer (AUMs)</u>	<u>Antelope (AUMs)</u>	<u>(AUMs) Bighorn Sheep</u>	<u>Elk (AUMs)</u>
Deer Creek	112		58	
Kings River	1,375	72	109	
Horse Creek	805	55	98	
Little Horse Creek	120		33	
** Desert Valley	73		34	
Coyote Hills	100	24		
Crow Creek	27	6		
* Wilder Bilk	1,418	236	93	
Dyke Hot	1,075			
Pine Forest	2,338	108	72	96
Pueblo Mountain	84			
Alder Creek	1,725	392	319	384
Paiute Meadows	1,838	307	180	
** Jackson Mountain	448	72	346	
Grassy Basin	75	6		
Holloway	40	6		
Sand Hills	10			

* Active preference sheep allotments.

** Allotments containing established sheep trailing routes.

a/ West side - administered by the Winnemucca District.

b/ East side - administered by the Vale District.

Rationale:

The decision as originally written caused much concern among the sheep permittees of the resource area. They felt that if bighorn sheep were reintroduced into the resource area that the domestic sheep operations would be eliminated. This was never the intention of the original decision. In order to clarify the decision the matter was made an agenda item for the CRMP Local Number 1 meeting in Winnemucca on October 22, 1982. As a result several members of the CRMP group met with Winnemucca District personnel and worked out the clarification.

Persons-Organizations That Have Protested This Decision:

1. Ken Earp by Larry Hill, Orovada, Nevada.
2. CRMP Local Number 1, Winnemucca, Nevada.
3. Alex T. Dufurrena, Denio, Nevada.
4. Larry Hill, Nevada First Corporation, Orovada, Nevada.
5. Gary A. Thrasher, DVM, Nevada First Corporation, Winnemucca, Nevada.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Recommendation

MFP 1

WL 1.2 Reserve forage for full reasonable numbers of big game animals in the habitat types presently occupied and those proposed for re-introduction or introduction as identified by the Nevada Department of Wildlife. Forage by allotment are listed below.

<u>Allotment</u>	<u>Deer (AUMs)</u>	<u>Antelope (AUMs)</u>	<u>(AUMs)</u>	
			<u>Bighorn Sheep</u>	<u>Elk (AUMs)</u>
Sugar Loaf	75			
Little Owyhee	300	792 ^{AB} 1,017	72	
Spring Creek	150	48		
William Stock	170	36		
Buttermilk	300	12		
Granite	90			
Indian Creek	75			
Solid Silver	45			
Mullinex	60			
Fort Scott	90			
Hansen Creek	60			
Singus	180			
Abel	420			
Paradise Hill	150			
Chimney	75			
Andorno	75		12	
Buffalo	75			
Antelope	75		2	
Rebel Creek	195		10	
Willow Creek	195			
Flat Creek	195			
U.C.	150		22	
Ft. McDermitt	63 <u>a/</u>	30 <u>b/</u>		
Quinn River	40			
Hot Springs	195			
Scott Springs	135			
Eden Valley	240			
Golconda Butte	0			
Osgood	330			
Bullhead	105		190	
Long Canyon	15			
Asa Moore	30			
Bloody Run	195			
Sand Pass	60			

a/ West side - administered by the Winnemucca District.

b/ East side - administered by the Vale District.

Continued

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
Paradise-Denio	
Activity	
Wildlife	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Continued

Daveytown	45		
Sod House	0		
Double H	75	22	65
Pole Creek	52	48	55
Crowley Creek	58	24	
Jordan Meadows	170	120	
Zimmerman	150	24	
Washburn	30	96	
McDermitt Creek	20	14	
Cordero	0		
Noque & Sons	30	30	
Tall Corral	90		
Jakes Creek	75		
Iron Point	30		
Eight Mile			26
Humboldt Valley	300		
Sand Dunes	90		
Blue Mountain	30		
Happy Creek	262		38
Deer Creek	112		58
Kings River	1,375	72	109
Horse Creek	805	55	98
Little Horse Creek	120		33
Desert Valley	73		34
Coyote Hills	100	24	
Crow Creek	90 27	48 6	
Wilder Bilk	1,480 1,418	206 236	93
Dyke Hot	1,075		
Pine Forest	2,338	108	72 96
Pueblo Mountain	84		
Alder Creek	1,725	392	319 384
Paiute Meadows	1,838	307	180
Jackson Mtn.	448	72	346
<i>Grassy basin</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>6</i>	
<i>Hot Springs</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>6</i>	
<i>Hot Springs</i>	<i>10</i>		

Rationale:

The allocation of forage for reasonable numbers will allow for an expansion of big game herd size and diversity through time, provide a greater abundance of wildlife and in turn, furnish increased opportunities for consumptive and nonconsumptive uses to help meet projected public demands.

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Step 1	Step 3

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43 CFR 4111.3-1 provides requirements for the rating and classification of Federal range. 43 CFR 4111.3-1(b) states in part "... a sufficient capacity of Federal range suitable for wildlife will be reserved by the District Manager after consulting with wildlife interests for the maintenance of a reasonable number of wild game animals, to use the range in common with livestock grazing in the district." (Underlining added.)

The Nevada Department of Wildlife was consulted regarding these figures, and reasonable numbers were developed co-operatively between the former agency and the Bureau of Land Management. These figures represent the number of animals that can "reasonably" be expected under the concept of multiple use with proper livestock grazing management. Recognizing that game populations fluctuate in size from year-to-year, reasonable numbers for deer reflect an average that falls between yearly peaks and lows.

Reasonable numbers for antelope, on the other hand, are higher than an average of past population fluctuations, because antelope herds are expected to expand once management is implemented.

Reasonable numbers of bighorn sheep and elk reflect an estimate of the number of each species the habitat will be able to support once reintroduced or introduced (respectively).

The alternatives to this recommendation are: (1) provide no forage for big game animals, (2) reserve forage for deer and antelope based on low population years and to the number of bighorn sheep and elk it is estimated that suitable habitat will support, (3) provide forage for present numbers and no forage for elk and bighorn sheep, (4) reserve forage for peak numbers and to the number of bighorn sheep and elk it is estimated that suitable habitat will support.

Big game numbers will exceed numbers recognized in (1) at all times and will exceed (2) during most years. Disregarding use as it is actually occurring on the ground merely creates an over obligation of the forage resource. It is not possible to maintain good quality wildlife habitat under these conditions.

It is expected that big game numbers will increase through proper livestock grazing management. Therefore, the reservation of forage for present numbers (alternative (3)) will have the same effect as

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alternatives (1) and (2), but to a lesser degree. A decision which will provide no forage for bighorn sheep will preclude the reintroduction of this species into its historic range. ~~Elk will not be introduced into suitable habitat in the Pine Forest Range if forage is not reserved for this species.~~ Smaller wildlife populations and less diversity will be the consequence with this alternative.

The reservation of forage for peak numbers will unnecessarily withdraw forage that would otherwise be available for livestock consumption, since peak numbers would be attained during very few years.

The reservation of forage for reasonable numbers is a first step towards providing suitable habitat for wildlife and will allow for some future expansion, reintroductions of bighorn sheep which historically occupied habitat in the planning area and for the introduction of elk into the Pine Forest Range. This reservation will recognize present and projected forage requirements of big game and will bring the total demand in line with the carrying capacity of the range. Any improvement in wildlife habitat condition that occurs as a result of forage reservations will have a resultant benefit for small game and nongame species.

The additional big game supply will have a concomitant increase in hunters, in turn providing additional revenues to local communities in the planning area.

Support:

None.

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Recommendation

MFP 1

WL 1.2a Provide forage in the interim for reasonable numbers of big game in that portion of the Elko District in which livestock grazing is administered by the Winnemucca District until such time as Elko makes forage reservations for wildlife.

Forage required by species is listed below:

<u>Tuscarora Planning Unit</u> <u>(Elko District)</u>			
<u>Allotment</u>	<u>Deer (AUMs)</u>	<u>Antelope (AUMs)</u>	<u>Bighorn Sheep (AUMs)</u>
Little Owyhee	0	441	10
Bullhead	924	101	180

Rationale

The Little Owyhee and Bullhead Allotments overlap the Winnemucca and Elko Districts. Grazing on the Elko District side is administered by the Winnemucca District. Forage allocations will be made by the Elko District on this area in 1986. Forage in the same allotments in the Winnemucca District will be allocated by September 30, 1981. Wildlife must be provided forage on the Elko District side in the interim to bring forage reservations in line with adjustments made in the Winnemucca District. This can be accomplished through an interim decision. This procedure has been outlined in Instruction Memorandum NV 79-73 and the interdistrict agreement between the two subject districts (presently in draft).

One alternative was considered. This was to delay forage reservations until the Elko District completes its planning effort in 1986. A delay in providing forage for wildlife in this area will create inconsistencies between the two sides of the allotments involved. In addition, forage is being consumed by wildlife in the area concerned at present. Disregarding this use on paper does not affect what is actually occurring on the ground. Thus forage demand would exceed the supply until planning is completed in the Tuscarora Planning Unit.

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Therefore, an interim decision which reserves forage for reasonable numbers on the Elko District side would bring forage demand in line with the carrying capacity. This would be subject to further adjustments following completion of land use planning by the Elko District in 1986 (Instruction Memorandum NV 79-73).

The benefits of this recommendation are stated in Recommendation 1.2.

Support Needs

None.

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Wildlife 1.2 & 1.2a

Overlay Reference

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WL 1.2 & 1.2a

Multiple Use Recommendation

Modify the recommendation as follows:

MFP II

Where forage is available, reserve forage for reasonable numbers. Where there is a deficit in forage for full reasonable numbers the deficit will be carried forward. As forage increases through management, and is documented by studies, it will be allocated between wildlife and livestock except on the Velma Johnston Herd Management Area where it will be allocated between wild horses and wildlife.

See Range 1.1 for the forage allocation by allotment.

WL 1.2 and 1.2a (continued)

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Manage range conditions to allow existing big game populations to reach reasonable numbers where possible. Monitor condition and trend of key wildlife areas to insure habitat is available.

Estimated forage uses by allotment which will be necessary to achieve this objective are listed below.

Recommendation 1.2a is rejected.

<u>Allotment</u>	<u>Deer (AUMs)</u>	<u>Antelope (AUMs)</u>	(AUMs) <u>Bighorn Sheep</u>	<u>Elk (AUMs)</u>
Sugar Loaf	75			
Little Owyhee	300	^{2920B} 4,017	72	
Spring Creek	150	48		
William Stock	170	36		
Buttermilk	300	12		
Granite	90			
Indian Creek	75			
Solid Silver	45			
Mullinix	60			
Fort Scott	90			
Hansen Creek	60			
Singus	180			
Abel	420			
Paradise Hill	150			
Chimney	75			
Andorno	75		12	
Buffalo	75			
Antelope	75		2	
Rebel Creek	195		10	
Willow Creek	195			
Flat Creek	195			
U.C.	150		22	
Ft. McDermitt	63 <u>a/</u>	30 <u>b/</u>		
Quinn River	40			
Hot Springs	195			
Scott Springs	135			
Eden Valley	240			
Golconda Butte	0			
Osgood	330			
Bullhead	105		190	
Long Canyon	15			
Asa Moore	30			
Bloody Run	195			
Sand Pass	60			
Daveytown	45			
Sod House	0			
Double H	75	22	65	

WL 1.2 and 1.2a (continued)

<u>Allotment</u>	<u>Deer (AUMs)</u>	<u>Antelope (AUMs)</u>	(AUMs) <u>Bighorn Sheep</u>	<u>Elk (AUMs)</u>
Pole Creek	52	48	55	
Crowley Creek	58	24		
Jordan Meadows	170	120		
Zimmerman	150	24		
Washburn	30	96		
McDermitt Creek	20	14		
Cordero	0			
Noque & Sons	30	30		
Tall Corral	90			
Jakes Creek	75			
Iron Point	30			
Eight Mile			26	
Humboldt Valley	300			
Sand Dunes	90			
Blue Mountain	30			
Happy Creek	262		38	
Deer Creek	112		58	
Kings River	1,375	72	109	
Horse Creek	805	55	98	
Little Horse				
Creek	120		33	
Desert Valley	73		34	
Coyote Hills	100	24		
Crow Creek	27	6		
Wilder Bilk	1,418	236	93	
Dyke Hot	1,075			
Pine Forest	2,338	108	72	96
Pueblo Mountain	84			
Alder Creek	1,725	392	319	384
Paiute Meadows	1,838	307	180	
Jackson Mountain	448	72	346	
Grassy Basin	75	6		
Holloway	40	6		
Sand Hills	10			

a/ West side - administered by the Winnemucca District.

b/ East side - administered by the Vale District.

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Step 1 WL 1.2 Step 3

Recommendation: WL 1.3

MFP I

Improve the condition of approximately 5,800 acres of pure and mixed aspen habitats for wildlife. The methods for improvement will vary by allotment, but will include livestock management, protective fencing, burning, clear-cutting and spraying. Management should be aimed at maintaining the vegetative community in a condition approaching "excellent". This will assure the stand's existence for future wildlife benefits.

Grazing systems designed for allotments which contain significant stands of aspen should consist of at least four (4) pastures. The
x pasture(s) which contain at least 100 acres of aspen should be rested for at least four (4) consecutive years, or until a sufficient number of shoots have grown beyond the reach of cattle (48 inches). This pasture can then be grazed in conjunction with the additional pastures in the allotment. This rest will be repeated on a 12-15 year cycle. Allotments which contain at least 100 acres of aspen in more than one pasture can rotate this rest between pastures every four (plus) years.

This grazing system should be applied to the following allotments: Wilder-Bilk, Alder Creek, Pine Forest, Kings River, ~~Zimmerman~~ ^{omit} and Osgood (refer to overlays). *AMS.*

The remaining allotments which contain scattered aspen communities
x will require a rest-rotation system with a minimum of three (3) pastures. Protective fencing will be necessary for those stands which are not meeting management objectives.

The above areas must be considered key areas when designing allotment management plans. Studies will be established to determine the effects of the system on these habitats.

Rationale:

Pure and mixed aspen stands, in addition to providing forage and/or cover, provide an optimum "edge effect" that increases the diversity of wildlife habitat. These are crucial areas for a diversity of
x wildlife species and are identified as potential areas of critical environmental concern. As stated in the URAs, improvement of these stands will insure their existence in the future and will have a resultant increase in the diversity and abundance of many wildlife species. The condition of this vegetation in the majority of the planning area can be improved through livestock grazing management and fencing; however, some deteriorated aspen stands inhibit their own reproduction through auxins

(continued)

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Wildlife

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Step 1 WL 1.2c-up 3

Continued

produced by the mature trees. These inhibit sucker formation. In such cases, rest from livestock grazing will not, in itself, improve the stand's condition. In these cases, disturbance will be required through controlled burns, clear-cuts, or herbicidal sprays. Once treated, fencing will be required until aspen shoots have grown beyond the reach of cattle (a minimum of 48 inches).

The minimum requirement of four years' rest was determined through personal observations of aspen regeneration following wild fires. These observations were made by Les Boni and Eugene Dahlem. In most cases, it takes at least four growing seasons for aspen suckers to grow beyond the reach of cattle in this district. Growth rate varies, however, and it takes longer to attain the desired height on poorer sites than on the more optimum sites. In addition, aspen suckers will grow less rapidly in areas which contain mature trees than on burned sites. This is because more sunlight is available, and there is less demand on the existing established root systems.

Information regarding aspen regeneration and management is limited. Studies will be established to determine the most feasible methods of improving these stands.

Implementation of this recommendation conforms with BLM Manual 1603.12D1, 1603.12D3a, 1603.12D4c.

The alternative of "maintaining the subject habitats in their existing condition" was considered. The deteriorated condition and lack of reproduction prevalent in the planning area is not desirable, and, if this continues, such stands will be lost. This will have a similar effect on wildlife species dependent upon these crucial use areas.

Since these stands are an important component of wildlife habitat for many species, their improvement will allow for expansion of wildlife numbers and diversity. This will in turn furnish increased opportunities for consumptive and nonconsumptive uses to help meet projected public demands.

Support Needs

1. Fire control will be needed for burning stands of aspen to stimulate regeneration.

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W1. 1.3 (continued)

Reasons

1. Aspen provides for a diversity of habitat and cover which are critical to many wildlife species. Prescribed fire and cutting stimulate new growth.
2. Management plans especially grazing, should use aspen as a key species to design such systems and to ascertain whether their plans are meeting management objectives.
3. A fire management plan is necessary to provide for the best tactics and equipment for the resource values concerned and to use fire as a management tool.

Support

All Specialists
Fire Management
Operations

Time Frame and Funding Requirements (Manpower)

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W1. 1.3

Multiple Use Analysis

Complements

Forestry 1.3 Utilize prescribed burning and/or clear cutting to enhance deteriorated stands of aspen, cottonwood, willow, alder and chokecherry.

Fire 2.1 Develop a fire management program that is based on the bureau planning system.

Conflict

Cultural Resources 1.3 Through special protection from fire and cutting, preserve all Basque aspen carvings.

Cultural Resources 1.7 Designate all S1 and S2 sites as ACECs.

Watershed 3.3 Eliminate all surface disturbing activities from areas having a deteriorating erosion trend, having a critical or severe erosion condition, having a high erosion susceptibility or a high vegetal-soil factor.

Wildlife 1.1 Designate all crucial wildlife use areas as ACECs.

Recreation 6.1 Protect the aspen carvings in the Pine Forest from fire and cutting.

These conflicts can be mitigated by using standard Bureau procedures.

Multiple Use Recommendation

MFP II

1. Accept the recommendation.
2. Use aspen as a key species in the design of grazing systems.
3. Develop a fire management plan for the Resource Area.

4. ~~Use grazing as a key species in the design of grazing systems.~~ *as aspen* *Report 4/8*

Multiple Use Recommendation

Improve the condition of approximately 5,800 acres of pure and mixed aspen habitats for wildlife. The methods for improvement will vary by allotment, but will include livestock management, protective fencing, burning, clear-cutting and spraying. Management should be aimed at maintaining the vegetative community in a condition approaching "excellent". This will assure the stand's existence for future wildlife benefits.

Grazing systems designed for allotments which contain significant stands of aspen should consist of at least four (4) pastures. The pasture(s) which contain at least 100 acres of aspen should be rested for at least four (4) consecutive years, or until a sufficient number of shoots have grown beyond the reach of cattle (48 inches). This pasture can then be grazed in conjunction with additional pastures in the allotment. This rest will be repeated on 12-15 year cycle. Allotments which contain at least 100 acres of aspen in more than one pasture can rotate this rest between pastures every four (plus) years.

This grazing system should be applied to the following allotments:

Wilder Bilk, Alder Creek, Pine Forest, Kings River, and Osgood
(refer to overlays).

The remaining allotments which contain scattered aspen communities will require a rest-rotation system with a minimum of three (3) pastures. Protective fencing will be necessary for those stands which are not meeting management objectives.

The above areas must be considered key areas when designing allotment management plans. Studies will be established to determine the effects of the system on these habitats.

Use aspen as a key species in the design of grazing systems.

Develop a fire management plan for the Resource Area.

Rationale

1. Aspen provides for a diversity of habitat and cover which are critical to many wildlife species. Prescribed fire and cutting stimulate new growth.
2. Management plans especially grazing, should use aspen as a key species to design such systems and to ascertain whether their plans are meeting management objectives.
3. A fire management plan is necessary to provide for the best tactics and equipment for the resource values concerned and to use fire as a management tool.

Support

All specialists
Fire Management
Operations

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

In the design, implementation, or revision of grazing management systems, plans for horse use areas, consider aspen and mahogany as "critical" management species.

Specific management objectives will be designed for these critical species and these objectives will be used in the activity plans developed on an area.

Rationale

Coordinated planning efforts on an area should develop realistic objectives for these critical management species that will be part of a grazing management plan, horse management plan, or habitat management plan.

MFP III

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Name (MFP)

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Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL 1.2 Step 3

Recommendation: WL 1.4

MFP 1

Improve the condition of approximately 4,500 acres of mountain browse habitat for mule deer and antelope (refer to overlays). This category includes, but is not limited to, the following palatable shrub species: curleaf mountain mahogany, antelope bitterbrush, serviceberry and snowberry. The methods will vary by allotment, but will include livestock management, some cutting and protective fencing. Management should be directed toward good quality reproduction and the maintenance of proper use at, or below, the guidelines developed by Bureau of Land Management, Winnemucca District, and Nevada State Office personnel (Instruction Memorandum No. NSO 76-167).

Grazing systems for allotments which contain an abundance of mountain browse should be designed with minimum of four (4) pastures to satisfy the physiological requirements of this vegetation. Grazing sequence should be such that two consecutive years' rest will be provided to allow for seed production and trampling of seeds. The allotments in which this system is recommended are:
x Alder Creek, Pine Forest, Wilder-Bilk, Paiute Meadows, Little Owyhee, Happy Creek, and Kings River. Other allotments (not yet identified) may contain an abundance of these species. This four-pasture system should be considered for these also, as they are identified through future inventories.

Those allotments which contain small scattered stands of mountain browse will require a rest-rotation system with a minimum of three
x (3) pastures. Protective fencing will be necessary for those stands in which desirable reproduction is not being obtained.

x The browse species considered here must be considered "key species" when designing allotment management plans. Studies will be established to determine the effects of the grazing system on this vegetation.

Rationale:

Mountain browse types are important use areas for a variety of wildlife species.

x Reproduction is generally lacking through mountain browse types and the condition and availability of these shrubs to wildlife is poor. The condition and reproduction can be improved through properly designed livestock grazing systems. Protective fencing may be required if management objectives for these stands are not being met.

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Implementation of this recommendation conforms with BLM Manual 1603.12D1, 1603.12D3a and 1603.12D4c.

The alternative of "maintaining mountain browse in its existing condition" was considered. The present condition of these communities is such that the potential for losing them is very likely. Stands that are continually overbrowsed lose their vigor and are not able to produce sufficient quantities of seed. If this continues the mature plants die, and no young plants are able to replace them. Through time the stand will be lost to a variety of wildlife species. A preferred forage species for deer and antelope is also lost.

Since these stands are important for both deer and antelope, because of the "edge," forage and cover they provide, the improvement of their condition will improve the quality of their habitat. A resultant increase in herd size is expected with an accompanying increase in opportunities for consumptive and nonconsumptive uses. This will help meet projected public demands for this resource.

Support Needs

1. Engineering will be required for survey and design of fences.
2. Range will be needed for design of livestock grazing systems.
3. Forestry will provide assistance in design of methods used to improve curleaff mountain mahogany stands.
4. Archeology will provide assistance for clearance of fence routes prior to construction.

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The improvement of these vegetative types will greatly improve the quality of habitat for a variety of wildlife species and will assure that crucial habitat will not be lost through erosion or sagebrush invasion. A resultant increase in the abundance of nongame wildlife dependent entirely on these habitats will occur.

It is likely that grazing systems designed to bring about an improvement in meadow and riparian habitats will have a complimentary effect on the broad sagebrush-grass types surrounding them. This is because the more succulent, wet areas will receive heavier use than will the broad sagebrush-grass types. During hotter months, most cattle will not wander far from meadows or water until the available vegetation is consumed.

Protective fencing may be necessary on meadows that have eroded to a point where the water table is too low to support mesic vegetation. These areas need time to "heal" and may require special management attention not provided through livestock grazing systems.

Implementation of this recommendation conforms with BLM Manual 1603.12D1, 1603.12D3a and 1603.12D4c.

The alternative of "maintaining meadow and riparian habitats in their present condition" was considered. Their present conditions, however, are such that there is a high potential for losing many of these habitats. Areas in which the physiological requirements of meadow species are not being met or which are eroding at an excessive rate will be replaced by sagebrush and other deep-rooted brush species through time. The habitats will be lost and so will the wildlife species dependent upon these sites.

Since these habitats are important for both game and nongame wildlife species alike, the improvement of their habitats will have a direct positive effect on them, both in species abundance and diversity. Thus there will be an expected increase in opportunities for consumptive and nonconsumptive uses to help meet future public demands for this resource.

Support Needs

1. Engineering will be required for survey and design of fences and design of structural improvements.
2. Range will be needed for design of livestock grazing systems.
3. Fire will provide assistance in meadow improvement projects when burning is the alternative used for improvement.
4. Archeology will be needed to conduct clearances of fence routes and at locations where mechanical improvements are required.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

MFP 11 Multiple Use Recommendation

Improve the condition of approximately 4,500 acres of mountain browse habitat for mule deer and antelope (refer to overlays). This category includes, but is not limited to, the following palatable shrub species: curlleaf, mountain mahogany, antelope bitterbrush, serviceberry and snowberry. The methods will vary by allotment, but will include livestock management, some cutting and protective fencing. Management should be directed toward good quality reproduction and the maintenance of proper use at, or below, the guidelines developed by Bureau of Land Management, Winnemucca District, and Nevada State Office personnel (Instruction Memorandum No. NSO-76-167).

Grazing systems for allotments which contain an abundance of mountain browse should be designed with minimum of four (4) pastures to satisfy the physiological requirements of this vegetation. Grazing sequence should be such that two consecutive years' rest will be provided to allow for seed production and trampling of seeds. The allotments in which this system is recommended are: Alder Creek, Pine Forest, Wilder-Bilk, Paiute Meadows, Little Owyhee, Happy Creek, and Kings River. Other allotments (not yet identified) may contain an abundance of these species. This four-pasture system should be considered for these also, as they are identified through future inventories.

These allotments which contain small scattered stands of mountain browse will require a rest-rotation system with a minimum of three (3) pastures. Protective fencing will be necessary for those stands in which desirable reproduction is not being obtained.

The browse species considered here must be considered "key species" when designing allotment management plans. Studies will be established to determine the effects of the grazing system on this vegetation.

Establish and conduct studies to determine condition and trend.

Rationale

By using the browse species listed in the recommendation as key species in the design of grazing systems and establishing the necessary studies on those species management can evaluate the management plans to see if they are meeting their objectives in a timely manner and make any necessary adjustments.

Support

All Specialists
Operations

MFP III DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

In the design, implementation, or revision of grazing management systems, plans horse use areas consider mountain browse as critical management species. Specific management objectives will be designed for these critical species and these objectives will be used in the activity plans developed on an area.

Rationale

Coordinated planning efforts on an area should develop realistic objectives for these critical management species that will be part of a grazing management plan, horse management plan, or habitat management plan.

Mountain browse types are important use areas for a variety of wildlife species.

Reproduction is generally lacking through mountain browse types and the condition and availability of these shrubs to wildlife is poor. The condition and reproduction can be improved through properly designed livestock grazing systems. Protective fencing may be required if management objectives for these stands are not being met.

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Activity

Wildlife 1.5

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL 1.2 Step 3

Recommendation: WL 1.5

MFP 1

Improve the condition of approximately 3,100 acres of meadow and riparian habitat for wildlife (refer to overlays). Once sufficient improvement is achieved, management objectives will be to maintain these areas in a condition between "good and excellent".

Methods needed to attain the desired improvement vary, but include livestock management, protective fences, herbicidal sprays, controlled burns, location of salting stations away from meadows, and mechanical improvements, i.e., gabions, gully plugs, weirs and detention dams.

To achieve the desired improvement, rest-rotation grazing systems consisting of at least three (3) pastures are recommended. At least one pasture will be rested from livestock grazing each year to meet the physiological requirements of meadow and riparian vegetation.

This grazing system is recommended for the following allotments: Alder Creek, Pine Forest, Paiute Meadows, Dyke Hot, Jackson Mountains, Wilder-Bilk, Kings River, Horse Creek, Little Horse Creek, Crowley Creek, Jordan Meadows, ~~Zimmerman~~ ^{omit EMS}, ~~Nogue and Sons~~ ^{omit EMS}, Fort McDermitt (west ~~and east~~ ^{omit EMS}), Little Owyhee, William Stock, Solid Silver, Mullinix, Fort Scott, Hanson, Singus, Abel Creek, Andorno, Buffalo, Antelope, Rebel Creek, Willow Creek, Flat Creek, Eden Valley and U.C.

Meadow and riparian habitats that the URAs and future inventories reveal to receive very high wildlife use, or those requiring mechanical improvement, will require protective fencing.

Meadow species will be considered "key species" when designing allotment management plans. Studies will be established on meadows to determine if management objectives are being achieved.

Rationale:

As pointed out in the Wildlife URAs, meadow and riparian habitats are crucial to a variety of wildlife species and are identified as potential areas of critical environmental concern. These areas remain succulent long into the summer, provide abundant insect life, provide cover for many nongame species and are usually associated with free water. Many wildlife species are either entirely dependent upon these areas, or depend upon them during at least one critical season of the year. These habitats also receive concentrated use by livestock and wild horses for many of the same reasons.

WL 1.5

MFP 11

Multiple Use Recommendation

Improve the condition of approximately 3,100 acres of meadow and riparian habitat for wildlife (refer to overlays). Once sufficient improvement is achieved, management objectives will be to maintain these areas in a condition between "good and excellent".

Methods needed to attain the desired improvement vary, but include livestock management, protective fences, herbicidal sprays, controlled burns, location of salting stations awa

Wilderness 1.4 - Identify activities that jeopardize wilderness suitability.

The recommendation is consistent with Bureau multiple use programs. The mentioned conflicts can be mitigated by following the standard Bureau procedures.

This grazing system is recommended for the following allotments:
Alder Creek, Pine Forest, Paiute Madows, Dyke Hot, Jackson Mountains, Wilder-Bilk, Kings River, Horse Creek, Little Horse Creek, Crowley Creek, Jordan Meadows, Fort McDermitt (west), Little Owyhee, William Stock, Solid Silver, Mullinix, Fort Scott, Hanson, Singus, Abel Creek, Andorno, Buffalo, Antelope, Rebel Creek, Willow Creek, Flat Creek, Eden Valley and U.C.

Meadow and riparian habitats that the URAs and future inventories reveal to receive very high wildlife use, or those requiring mechanical improvement, will require protective fencing.

Meadow species will be considered "key species" when designing allotment management plans. Studies will be established on meadows to determine if management objectives are achieved.

Use grazing design suggestion as support to Range 1.4 and 1.8.

Rationale

By using meadow species as key species in the design of grazing management systems and establishing studies on those species management can determine if objectives are being met and make adjustments as necessary.

Support

All specialists
Operations
Fire Management

WL 1.5

(continued)

MFP III DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Management objectives of activity plans (AMPs, HMA, etc.) will include specific objectives pertaining to improving and maintaining desired riparian and meadow habitat.

In the development of activity plans, meadows will be considered as critical areas.

Rationale

Meadow habitat is critical to most wildlife species. Proper action to improving these critical habitat areas must be made. Past livestock grazing practices resulted in unsatisfactory conditions on most meadow habitats in the planning area.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Paradise-Denio
Activity	Wildlife
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation WL 1.6

MFP 1

WL 1.6 Reduce livestock and wild horses on the Owyhee Desert, Black Rock Range and Snowstorm Mountains to bring livestock, wild horses and full reasonable number forage demands in line with the proper carrying capacity of the range. Reduce livestock use in the interim until wild horse reductions are accomplished.

This recommendation will be accomplished by an interim decision in the Snowstorm Mountains (administered by the Elko District) until the planning effort is completed and a final decision can be issued in 1986.

Rationale

The wildlife URA identifies the deteriorated conditions that exist on these three areas. This is a result of overuse by livestock and wild horses. This condition persists on the Owyhee Desert despite the fact that cattle have not grazed the area for three years. Wild horses would soon expand in numbers and fill the void in the forage demand left as a result of livestock reductions if reductions in their numbers were not also accomplished. The result would be the same as presently exists, i.e., a forage demand that exceeds the carrying capacity of the range. In addition, wild horses do not respond well to grazing systems.

Because of the reasons above, it will be necessary to reduce wild horses, as well as livestock, to a number which would allow an improvement of range condition to follow.

Until a reduction of wild horse numbers is achieved, interim livestock reductions should be made as compensation to maintain forage demand in line with the current forage supply.

This recommendation is in conformance with 43 CFR 4120.2-1(a) and 43 CFR 4120.3.

The alternatives considered were:

- (1) Recommendation as stated, with the exception that no interim livestock reductions will be enforced, despite delays in accomplishing horse reductions.
- (2) Do nothing. This is not a viable alternative and was not considered.

UNITED STATES
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Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Continued WL 1-6

Page 2

Alternative (1) involves a temporary over-obligation. Alternative (2) would involve a more permanent over-obligation. In both cases, these would involve an excessive demand on the forage resource and are in direct conflict with 43 CFR 4120.2-1(a) and 43 CFR 4120.3.

The implementation of this recommendation will provide an opportunity for the vegetation to recover and would reduce the degradation occurring on meadows and around water sources. The result is an improvement in the quality of habitat for a variety of wildlife species.

Support Needs

1. Wild Horse Specialist will be needed to draft horse gathering plans and Environmental Assessment Records.
2. BLM gathering crew will be needed to remove excess wild horses.

WL 1.6

MFP II Multiple Use Recommendation

Reduce livestock and wild horses to bring livestock, wild horse/burro and reasonable numbers of wildlife forage demands in line with the estimated stocking rate of the range. In the interim, until wild horse and burro numbers can be reduced, use temporary reductions in livestock to achieve the stocking rate.

Rationale

The Bureau is mandated by law (FLPMA and Taylor Grazing Act) to allocate vegetative resources among livestock, wild horses and burros, wildlife and other uses in land use plans on a sustained yield basis. (FLPMA Section 402 (a), 402 (d), and 402 (c) and 43 CFR 4110.2-2, 4110.3-2(b) and 4120.2-1(a) and others.)

The wildlife URA has documented specific damage to meadows by horses and livestock on the Owyhee Desert, Black Rock Range and the Snowstorm Mountains. Other sites, may exist but inventories are still required.

As interim management, livestock may require temporary reductions until horse numbers can be reduced to carrying capacity. Those AUMs temporarily reduced will be reissued by permit when horse reductions are accomplished. This should be top priority in ensuring annual work plan.

Support

All Specialists
Wild Horse Gathering Plans
Palomino Horse Crew
Operations
Helicopter Contract

MFP III DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Reject the recommendation and rationale.

Rationale

Objectives for wild horse and burro and livestock numbers will be established through the CRMP process and monitoring. It is premature to recommend livestock and wild horse and burro adjustments until monitoring results are available.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL 1.3 Step 3

Recommendation

MFP 1

WL 1.7 Improve 500 acres of mule deer habitat along Rock Creek in the Santa Rosa Range by 1985 (refer to overlay) by seeding to shrubs. Fencing will be required until shrubs are established.

Rationale

The Nevada Department of Wildlife has identified this area as having a potential for expanding mule deer use during the winter. This area burned in 1971 and has reverted to cheatgrass. Mule deer no longer use the area due to a lack of cover. The establishment of big sagebrush and rabbitbrush will provide food and cover and will expand mule deer use to the lower foothill regions.

Implementation of this recommendation is consistent with Manual 1603.12D1, 1603.12D3a and 1603.12D4c.

Support Needs

1. Soil, Water and Air Specialist will be needed to provide assistance in determining the species to be planted and methods to be used for planting.
2. Engineering will be needed for survey and design of fences.
3. Archeology will be needed to conduct clearances of proposed fence lines.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Paradise-Denio

Activity
Wildlife

Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Wl. 1.7

Multiple Use Analysis

No complements.

Conflicts

The recommendation is consistant with Bureau multiple-use programs.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Modify and accept the recommendation as follows: Improve 500 acres of mule deer habitat along Rock Creek in the Santa Rosa Range by establishing shrubs. Fencing ^{may} be required until shrubs are established.

MFP II

Reason

Some of the areas identified may be too steep to seed shrubs and may require hand planting of young stock to accomplish the objectives.

Support

Soil, Water and Air Specialist - to provide assistance in determining the species to be planted.

Soils Information

Operations

Archeology

Time Frame and Funding Requirements (Manpower)

WL 1.7

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

MFP III Improve approximately 500 acres of mule deer habitat along Rock Creek in the Santa Rosa Range by establishing shrubs. Fencing may be required until shrubs are established. Note: due to the potentially controversial nature of this project, it should be coordinated with the CRMP group.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL 1.3 Step 3

Recommendation

MFP 1

WL 1.8 Limit off-road vehicle use during the lambing season (February 1 - May 31) in bighorn sheep use areas as introductions are accomplished (refer to overlays).

Rationale

Lambing is a critical season for bighorn sheep. The URAs identify the effects that human encroachment and vehicles impose on sheep during this period. Abandonment of young, abortion or movements to less desirable habitats may occur as a result of their intolerance to such stimuli.

Implementation of this recommendation is in conformance with 43 CFR 6010.4, 43 CFR 6292.2(c), 43 CFR 8341.1(b), 43 CFR 8341.2(a) and 43 CFR 8342.1(b).

Support Needs

None.

*change colors in introduction
of overlays*

WL 1.8

MFP II Multiple Use Recommendation

Use the recommendation as a support item to HMPs and California bighorn sheep reintroduction. Also, this should be support to District ORV designation in Recreation.

MFP III DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Limit off-road vehicle use during the lambing seasons (February 1 to May 31) in bighorn sheep use areas as reintroduction are made.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
Paradise-Denio	
Activity	
Wildlife	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation

MFP! WL 1.9 Initiate fire rehabilitation measures immediately following suppression in all wildlife use areas. This will be accomplished by one or a combination of the following measures:

1. Close the allotment to domestic livestock grazing until vegetation has achieved sufficient growth and vigor to meet wildlife demands.
2. Close pasture(s) (in allotment management plans) to livestock grazing until vegetation has achieved sufficient growth and vigor to meet wildlife demands.
3. Provide protective fencing.
4. Seeding.
5. Planting.
6. Removal of wild horses from area by round ups or protective fencing until vegetation is established.

Rationale

Fires sometimes provide an opportunity to improve habitat for a variety of wildlife species, provided that vegetation is given ample rest from livestock grazing. This gives the vegetation an opportunity to regain its vigor and to reproduce. This can be accomplished through closures to livestock grazing or protective fencing.

If remnant plants are lacking, it may be feasible to seed or plant seedlings.

Fire rehabilitation projects are very beneficial to wildlife and provide a means of maintaining or improving the quality of wildlife habitat.

This recommendation is in conformance with Washington Office Instruction Memorandum No. 76-552.

Support Needs

1. Engineering will provide assistance in survey and design of fences.

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Paradise-Denio	
Activity	
Wildlife	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Continued

page 2

2. Range will be needed to close the allotments, pastures or areas enclosed within protective fences to livestock grazing.
3. Soil, Water and Air will provide assistance in design of fire rehabilitation plans, drafting Environmental Assessment Records, species and methods for planting.
4. Soils will provide information as needed when determining species best suited for planting on specific sites.
5. Archeology will conduct cultural clearances along proposed fence lines and on sites to be seeded.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Initiate fire rehabilitation measures immediately following suppression in all wildlife use areas. This will be accomplished by one or a combination of the following measures:

1. Close the allotment to domestic livestock grazing until vegetation has achieved sufficient growth and vigor to meet wildlife demands.
2. Close pasture(s) (in allotment management plans) to livestock grazing until vegetation has achieved sufficient growth and vigor to meet wildlife demands.
3. Provide protective fencing.
4. Seeding.
5. Planting.
6. Removal of wild horses from area by round ups or protective fencing until vegetation is established.

Rationale

Fires sometimes provide an opportunity to improve habitat for a variety of wildlife species, provided that vegetation is given ample rest from livestock grazing. This gives the vegetation an opportunity to regain its vigor and to reproduce. This can be accomplished through closures to livestock grazing or protective fencing.

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Fire rehabilitation projects are beneficial to wildlife and provide a means of maintaining or improving the quality of wildlife habitat.

This recommendation is in conformance with Washington Office Instruction Memorandum No. 76-552.

Support

1. Engineering will provide assistance in survey and design of fences.
2. Range will be needed to close the allotments, pastures or areas enclosed within protective fences to livestock grazing.
3. Soil, Water and Air will provide assistance in design of fire rehabilitation plans, drafting Environmental Assessment Records, species and methods for planting.

WL 1.9 (continued)

4. Soils will provide information as needed when determining species best suited for planting on specific sites.
5. Archeology will conduct cultural clearances along proposed fencelines and on sites to be seeded.

MFP III DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Reject the recommendation and rationale.

Rationale

The district has a standard procedure for rehabilitation after fire. This recommendation will be incorporated into that procedure.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Paradise-Denio
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 1.2 Step 3

Recommendation

MFP 1

WL 1.10 Restrict firewood cutting in the planning area by 1982 to juniper types (refer to overlays) to encourage the production of snags in other tree species for wildlife. Clear cutting or thinning of standing timber in the remaining forest types will be accomplished to meet wildlife needs as identified in the Habitat Management Plans.

Rationale

Tree stands consisting of aspen, limber pine, chokecherry, curlleaf mountain mahogany and willow occupy a small percentage of the planning area but receive concentrated wildlife use. They provide a crucial habitat for many wildlife species. Many of these animals are dependent upon snags for at least part of their life cycle. Snags provide cavities for cavity nesters, important feeding places for woodpeckers and thermal, roosting and nesting cover. Snags also contribute to the vertical stratification of the stand which encourages wildlife diversity.

The absence of suitable snags for cavity nesting birds is their normal limiting factor, because of their need for nesting cavities and insects upon which they feed. The majority of snag dependent wildlife are insectivorous.

The encouragement of snag development will increase the number and diversity of wildlife species these vegetative types can support. Public viewing opportunities will be increased thereby helping to satisfy projected public demands for nonconsumptive use of wildlife.

Support Needs

Forestry will be needed to develop a Forestry Plan and draft Environmental Assessment Record for firewood cutting in the planning area.

Support

Forestry
Cadastral
Operations - road maintenance
Archeology

Restrict firewood cutting in the planning area by 1982 to juniper types (refer to overlays) to encourage the production of snags in other tree species for wildlife. Clear cutting or thinning of standing timber in the remaining forest types will be accomplished to meet wildlife needs as identified in the Habitat Management Plans.

Time Frame and Funding Requirements

Prepare the woodland products inventory in these areas by FY 1982.

Plan cadastral survey needs in FY 1983.

MFP III DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Reject the recommendation.

Rationale

The area staff does not feel that there is sufficient woodlands to justify firewood cutting in these areas. Access is a problem. There is not enough wood to justify opening these areas.

MemorandumDEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

IN REPLY REFER TO:

6500/4410-11
(NV-026.5)

TO : District Manager, Winnemucca
Area Manager, Paradise-Denio R.A.

FROM : Carl J. Corey, Wildlife Mgt. Biologist

Date: July 21, 1988**SUBJECT:** Land Use Plan Maintenance - Alder Creek - Knott Creek Allotments

The land use plan decision RM 1.12 separated the Alder Creek allotment into the Alder Creek and Knott Creek allotments, but overlooked the division of big game reasonable number AUMs between the two allotments. After evaluation and calculation of big game use areas and existing numbers for 1986-87, it is recommended that the following division of AUMs be established for the two allotments.

<u>Species</u>	<u>Alder Creek</u>	<u>Knott Creek</u>	<u>Total</u>
Mule deer	1,311	414	1,725
Pronghorn	247	145	392
Bighorn sheep	207	112	319
Elk	253	131	384

This division of AUMs was calculated using public acres within designated use areas to obtain a percentage in both allotments. In addition, estimated forage for 1986-87 was used to obtain an additional percentage for both mule deer and pronghorn for each allotment. A summary table displaying these calculations follows:

<u>Allotment</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Acres of Use Areas</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>1986-87 AUM Forage Demand</u>	<u>%</u>
Alder Creek	Mule deer	78,766	77	4,876	75
	Pronghorn	99,654	63	368	63
	Bighorn sheep	56,975	65		
	Elk	59,994	66		
Knott Creek	Mule deer	24,030	23	1,598	25
	Pronghorn	58,011	37	219	37
	Bighorn sheep	30,772	35		
	Elk	31,453	34		

Therefore, to come up with the AUM figures for each allotment, the percentages indicated below where used:

	<u>Alder Cr. Allotment</u>	<u>Knott Creek Allotment</u>
Mule Deer	76	24
Pronghorn	63	37
Bighorn sheep	65	35
Elk	66	34

This memorandum seeks to update the Resource Area's Land Use Planning document and will serve as such if concurred and approved below.

Prepared by: Carl J. Corey 25 July 88
Date

I concur: Herald L. Mont 4 Aug 88
Environmental Coordinator Date

Joett Bellini 8-8-88
Paradise-Denio Area Manager Date

Approved: Robert J. Neary 8-9-88
District Manager, Winnemucca Date

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Paradise-Denio
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 1.2 Step 3

Recommendation

MFP 1 WL 1.11 Protect the following crucial wildlife use areas:

1. Wildlife concentration areas.
2. Raptor nesting areas.
3. Sage grouse strutting, nesting and brooding areas.
4. Waters.

Protective measures may include:

1. Establishment of seasons of grazing use.
2. Protective fencing.
3. Livestock grazing systems.
4. Retention in public ownership.
5. Vegetative manipulation.
6. Burning.
7. Establishment of informative signs.

Refer to overlays.

Rationale

Wildlife depend upon these crucial areas during the critical seasons of the year. Many of these areas have been lost or degraded because of human encroachment, economics and overgrazing. If viable wildlife populations are to be maintained, protection of these areas is essential.

Implementation of this recommendation will ensure a viable wildlife population and will contribute to the abundance and diversity of the wildlife resource. This will provide increased opportunities for consumptive and nonconsumptive uses to meet projected public demands.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL 1.2 Step 3

Continued W/L 1.11

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Support Needs

1. Engineering will be needed to survey and design fences and fence lines.
2. Fire will provide assistance on burning projects.
3. Range will be needed to design grazing systems and establish seasons of use.
4. Recreation will provide assistance in design of informative signs.
5. Lands will be needed to assure retention of land in public ownership.
6. Soil, Water and Air will provide assistance on vegetative manipulation projects.
7. Archeology will conduct cultural clearances on proposed project sites.
8. *mineral sale & lease consider their needs*
9. *mining notices & plans of operations reviewed to consider their needs*

WILDLIFE 1.11

MCP II
Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept the recommendation as support to WL 1.1 ACECs.

MFP III
DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

All activity plans, permits, leases, reviews of mining notices, and plans of operations will take measures to protect:

1. Wildlife concentration areas
2. Raptor nesting areas
3. Sage grouse strutting, nesting, and brooding areas
4. Important wildlife waters

Note: The Winnemucca District staff will identify these areas to the CRMP group.

Rationale

Wildlife depend upon these crucial areas during the critical seasons of the year. Many of these areas have been lost or degraded because of human encroachment, economics, and overgrazing. If viable wildlife populations are to be maintained, protection of these areas is essential.

Implementation of this recommendation will ensure a viable wildlife population and will contribute to the abundance and diversity of the wildlife resource. This will provide increased opportunities for consumptive and nonconsumptive uses to meet projected public demands.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name: MFP

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL 1.2 Step 3

Recommendation

MFP 1

WL 1.12 Preserve 6,150 acres of curleaff mountain mahogany and limber and whitebark pines through an active fire suppression program. Refer to overlays.

Rationale

Mountain mahogany, limber and whitebark pine provide unique wildlife habitat, but their distribution is limited. These tree species provide important cover and forage for a variety of wildlife species.

The loss of these tree species results in a loss of important wildlife habitat, which wildlife cannot substitute with adjacent vegetative types. Important diversity is also lost which in effect creates a loss in the abundance and diversity of wildlife.

Because of the significance of this resource no other alternative was considered.

Support Needs

1. Fire support will be needed to organize sufficient initial attack forces to control fires early during the first burning period, to minimize damage to these forestry types.

11 Multiple Use Recommendation

Preserve 6,150 acres of curlleaf mountain mahogany and limber and whitebark pines through an active fire suppression program. Refer to overlays.

Rationale

Mountain mahogany, limber and whitebark pine provide unique wildlife habitat, but their distribution is limited. These tree species provide important cover and forage for a variety of wildlife species.

The loss of these tree species results in a loss of important wildlife habitat, which wildlife cannot substitute with adjacent vegetative types. Important diversity is also lost which in effect creates a loss in the abundance and diversity of wildlife.

Because of the significance of this resource no other alternative was considered.

Support

Fire support will be needed to organize sufficient initial attack forces to control fires early during the first burning period to minimize damage to those forestry types.

111 DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Preserve the existing 6,150 acres of curlleaf mountain mahogany and 2,000 acres of limber and whitebark pine through an active fire suppression program and by prohibiting the harvesting of these species for wood products.

Fwa

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Paradise-Denio
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 1.1 Step 3

Recommendation WL 1.13

MFP 1

Develop and implement Habitat Management Plans on the Black Rock (WHA-T-6), Santa Rosa (WHA-T-12) and Kelly Creek (WHA-T-17) wildlife habitat areas. Revise existing Habitat Management Plans which do not conform to current manual standards and specifications. These include the Pine Forest (WHA-T-2), Little Owyhee (WHA-T-4) and Disaster Peak (WHA-T-3) wildlife habitat areas. Refer to overlays.

Order of priority for completion is:

1. Pine Forest
2. Little Owyhee
3. Santa Rosa
4. Disaster Peak
5. Kelly Creek
6. Black Rock

Completion will be coordinated to coincide or precede Allotment Management Plan development.

Rationale

The habitat management plan (HMP) outlines goals for maintaining or improving the quantity and quality of wildlife habitat. It provides guidance to be considered when developing other activity plans.

Sound recommendations cannot be made regarding the management practices or projects in areas not covered by an HMP. This is also true on areas covered by HMPs which do not meet current Manual standards and do not include current inventory data.

HMP development and revisions are necessary to adequately coordinate wildlife habitat management needs with allotment management plans and other activity plans.

HMP development and revisions are necessary to adequately coordinate wildlife habitat management needs with allotment management plans and other activity plans.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL 1.1 Step 3

WL 1.13 (continued)

Until HMPs are developed, interim management will involve the reservation of forage for reasonable numbers (Recommendation WL 1.2), protection of deteriorating habitat through fencing on an emergency basis and the establishment and reading of wildlife studies.

Support Needs

1. Fire will provide assistance when burning is the alternative selected for habitat improvement.
2. Engineering will be required for survey and design of fences and other structural improvements.
3. Archeology will be needed for clearances along proposed fence routes and at proposed locations for mechanical or structural improvements.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Develop and implement Habitat Management Plans on the Black Rock (WHA-T-6), Santa Rosa (WHA-T-12) and Kelly Creek (WHA-T-17) wildlife habitat areas. Revise existing Habitat Management Plans which do not conform to current manual standards and specifications. These include the Pine Forest (WHA-T-2), Little Owyhee (WHA-T-4) and Disaster Peak (WHA-T-3) wildlife habitat areas. Refer to overlays.

Order of priority for completion is:

1. Pine Forest
2. Little Owyhee
3. Santa Rosa
4. Disaster Peak
5. Kelly Creek
6. Black Rock

Completion will be coordinated to coincide or precede Allotment Management Plan development.

Rationale

The Habitat Management Plan (HMP) outlines goals for maintaining or improving the quantity and quality of wildlife habitat. It provides guidance to be considered when developing other activity plans.

Sound recommendations cannot be made regarding the management practices or projects in areas not covered by an HMP. This is also true on areas covered by HMPs which do not meet current Manual standards and do not include current inventory data.

HMP development and revisions are necessary to adequately coordinate wildlife habitat management needs with allotment management plans and other activity plans.

HMP development and revisions are necessary to adequately coordinate wildlife habitat management needs with allotment management plans and other activity plans.

Until HMPs are developed, interim management will involve reservation of forage for reasonable numbers (Recommendation WL 1.2), protection of deteriorating habitat through fencing on an emergency basis and the establishment and reading of wildlife studies.

Support

Fire will provide assistance when burning is the alternative selected for habitat improvement.

Engineering will be required for survey and design of fences and other structural improvements.

Archeology will be needed for clearances along proposed fence routes and at proposed locations for mechanical or structural improvements.

Limit off-road vehicle use during the lambing season (February 1 - May 31) in bighorn sheep use areas as introductions are accomplished (refer to overlays).

Establish and fence water catchment units to provide free water for a variety of wildlife species. The specific locations and species in need of water catchment units are:

<u>Location</u>	<u>Wildlife Species Affected</u>	<u>Number of Guzzlers Needed</u>
Winnemucca Mountain	Mule deer	2
	Non-game mammals and birds	2
	Chukar partridge	1
McGee Mountain	Mule deer	2
	Pronghorn antelope	1
	Non-game mammals and birds	1
	Chukar partridge	2

Fence Button Lake (refer to overlays) to three-wire antelope fence standards to exclude wild horses and livestock use by 1985.

Provide alternative roosting poles for golden eagles and other raptors along 16 miles of State Route 140 between the Bilk Creek Mountains and the northernmost portion of the Black Rock Range Desert by 1984 (refer to overlay). The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has documented a high incident of raptor and raven mortality through electrocution on the powerline that follows this route. Future powerlines constructed on public land in the planning area will meet Bureau of Land Management raptor proof standards. Inspections will be made to verify conformance with these specifications.

Additional hazards on other powerlines will be mitigated as they are identified through future inventories.

Provide accessible water at the source for all game and nongame species. Install reamps in all troughs to reduce hazards of drowning for small mammals and birds.

Fence Lyles Spring in the Montana Mountains and one unnamed spring in the Slumbering Hills from livestock by 1984. The areas involved include approximately 6 acres.

Multiple Use Analysis

The recommendation is consistent with Bureau policy.

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Reject the recommendation.

Rationale

The development of HMPs is a standard Bureau policy. An MFP decision is not required to develop or revise HMPs. New priorities have been established through the selective management criteria and the CRMP process.

MFP III

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Recommendation

MFP | WL 1.14 Establish and fence water catchment units to provide free water for a variety of wildlife species. The specific locations and species in need of water catchment units are:

<u>Location</u>	<u>Wildlife Species Affected</u>	<u>Number of Guzzlers Needed</u>
Winnemucca Mountain	Mule Deer	2
	Non-game mammals and birds	2
	Chukar partridge	1
McGee Mountain	Mule Deer	2
	Pronghorn Antelope	1
	Non-game mammals and birds	1
	Chukar partridge	2

Rationale

The water catchment unit will provide a relatively reliable year-round source of water for wildlife in areas where free water is presently deficient. The establishment of these units has the potential for expanding the range presently used by wildlife. Quite possibly additional waters (or better distribution) will enable wildlife to make better use of the available range. Depending upon the design, these devices can be constructed to provide water to any species of wildlife dependent upon free water for survival.

A fence will be constructed around the devices to prevent damage by cattle and wild horses to the units.

The exact location of each site will be determined in cooperation with the Nevada Department of Wildlife during project design.

Support Needs

1. Engineering will be needed to design water catchment units to provide sufficient water for the species being benefitted.
2. Archeology will conduct cultural clearances on proposed project sites.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Establish and fence water catchment units to provide free water for a variety of wildlife species. The specific locations and species in need of water catchment units are:

<u>Location</u>	<u>Wildlife Species Affected</u>	<u>Number of Guzzlers Needed</u>
Winnemucca Mountain	Mule deer	2
	Non-game mammals and birds	2
	Chukar partridge	1
McGee Mountain	Mule deer	2
	Pronghorn antelope	1
	Non-game mammals and birds	1
	Chukar partridge	2

Rationale

Available water on reliable year-round basis is essential for providing for wildlife habitat needs.

Support

Operations

Archeological Clearance

District training to familiarize wildlife biologists and range conservationists with standard procedures for water development to aid in their project planning. Items to be considered are:

- leaving water at its source,
- subirrigating meadows from head box design or collector system (orangeberg),
- fencing water sources and headboxes,
- multiple use in design (Greeley gravel pit and frog pond).

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Accept the recommendation and rationale.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Paradise-Denio
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1WL 1.3 Step 3

Recommendation

MFP ! WL 1.15 Pursue a land exchange for approximately 3,642 acres known as the "Quinn River Lakes" on the McDermitt Indian Reservation. This area consists of approximately 14 miles of the Quinn River and contains a good potential for the development of waterfowl habitat. Refer to overlays.

Rationale

Waterfowl are known to use the water and adjacent wetlands in this area, particularly in the spring. Many of the birds observed are transient; however, some production on these wetland areas has been recorded.

This area belongs to the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation and is in a less desirable condition to satisfy the needs of waterfowl. Since it is detached from the main Reservation, it may be advantageous to the Reservation to accept such an exchange. If the Bureau of Land Management was given management authority over these wetlands, proper management considerations for waterfowl habitat would be given to these areas.

The enhancement of this waterfowl habitat would increase the number of waterfowl production areas on public land and in the planning area, and the number of waterfowl produced, thereby providing an increased opportunity for consumptive and nonconsumptive uses to help meet projected public demands.

Support Needs

1. Cadastral will be needed to survey private and public land proposed for exchange.
2. Archeology will provide cultural clearances on public land proposed for exchange.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Paradise-Denio

Activity
Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 Step 3

W1. 1.15

Multiple Use Analysis

No conflicts or complements.

Multiple Use Recommendations

Accept the recommendation and expand it to include purchase as a means of acquisition: Enter into negotiations with the McDermitt Indian Reservation to acquire through exchange or purchase, approximately 3,642 acres known as the "Quinn River Lakes" which are playas and wet lands along the Quinn River in the southern portion of Kings River Valley.

Reason

The enhancement of this waterfowl habitat would increase the number of waterfowl production areas on the public lands in the planning area and provide an increased opportunity for consumptive and nonconsumptive uses.

Support

Cadastral Survey
Lands
Archeology

Time Frame and Funding Requirements (Manpower)

MFP II

MFP III DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

As sites are identified and/or need or opportunity arises--acquire by exchange or other means approximately 3,642 acres known as the Quinn River Lakes on the McDermitt Indian Reservation. This area consists of approximately 14 miles of the Quinn River in the southern portion of the Kings River Valley.

Rationale

Same as MFP II.

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Paradise-Denio
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 1.3 Step 3

Recommendation

MFP 1 WL 1.16 Fence Button Lake (refer to overlays) to three-wire antelope fence standards to exclude wild horses and livestock use by 1985.

Rationale

Button Lake is a crucial area for antelope and has been identified as a potential area of critical environmental concern. Antelope depend upon free water on the lake on a yearlong basis when available and make concentrated use of the forbs on the lake bed. Wild horses also concentrate on this lake, and the overuse is demonstrated by its deteriorated condition. The importance of this lake and the existing conflicts are further outlined in the URAs.

Fencing this lake from wild horse use will protect the forbs on the lake bed from overgrazing and punching and provide a good quality forb use area for antelope.

A three-wire antelope fence will be constructed in conformance with Manual 1737.

Support Needs

1. Engineering will be needed for survey and design of fence projects.
2. Archeology will provide cultural clearances of fence lines.

WILDLIFE 1.16

MFP 11 Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept the recommendation as support to WL 1.1 ACECs and WL 1.13.

Support

Operations - Fence Button Lake

- Provide water outside the fenced area for wild horses.

Archeology

MFP 11 DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Accept the recommendation and rationale.

Note: The CRMP has recommended deferring this fencing until monitoring confirms need.

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Deno

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Recommendation

MFP.1 WL 1.17 Exclusive uses, such as material sites and ORV areas, or disposal actions will not be authorized if such actions adversely affect wildlife.

Rationale

Wildlife inhabit almost all habitat types in the planning area. Public land which contains important and/or crucial wildlife habitat should be retained (since these areas will serve a higher value in federal ownership) and managed for the benefit of wildlife.

Retention of public lands which support high wildlife use is consistent with the Classification and Multiple Use Act of September 19, 1964; 43 USC 1411-18; 43 CFR 2410 and 2411; Notice of Classification of the Public Lands for Multiple Use Management, June 5, 1967, and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-579, Title II).

Support Needs

None.

MFP || Multiple Use Recommendation

Exclusive uses, such as material sites, ORV areas, or disposal actions involving any crucial wildlife use areas will not be authorized if conflicts of such action cannot be mitigated.

Rationale

Crucial wildlife use areas are proposed as areas of critical environmental concern. These areas are essential for the continuation of a healthy and diverse wildlife population. Any impacts that cannot be mitigated will affect the well being of wildlife.

Support

All Specialists
Operations

Multiple Use Analysis

The recommendation as written conflicts with most MFP I recommendations by following standard Bureau procedures most conflicts can be mitigated.

MFP ||| DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Accept the Area Manager's recommendation and rationale with the following addition: Exceptions may be made on a case-by-case basis when the need for the exclusive use overrides the critical wildlife need.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (VFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL 1.3 Step 3

Recommendation

MFP 1

WL 1.18 Prohibit use of poisons on ground squirrels in areas where a high dependence on these prey species by raptors has been documented.

One such area has been documented to date along the west side of the Santa Rosa Range (refer to overlay). This area is bounded by the U.S. Forest Service on the east, State Route 95 on the west, Chimney Creek on the south, and Willow Creek on the north.

No doubt other areas exist. The same recommendation will apply to these as they are documented through future inventories.

Rationale

Poisoning is a nonspecific form of rodent control. Depending on the methods of application, the potential for primary poisoning of small birds and nontarget rodents and secondary poisoning of raptors and mammalian predators exists. To minimize the adverse effects of rodent control, other methods should be applied, i.e., chemical sterilants, trapping, habitat modifications and harvesting.

The area identified in the recommendation receives considerable use by raptors, including golden eagles, marsh hawks, red-tailed hawks and burrowing owls. Swainson's and rough-legged hawks also use the area on occasion. The adjacent area to the east (on the Humboldt National Forest) has been identified as important nesting habitat for the golden eagle, which is a protected species covered by Federal and state laws and regulations. Mammalian predatory species have also been documented in the area.

Should poisoning be authorized, the potential exists for a significant decline in raptor and possible predatory mammal populations. This is especially true of poisons which exhibit secondary kill (such as strychnine) are used.

This recommendation will reduce the potential adverse impacts to raptor, predatory mammal and small bird species, thus ensuring an abundance of these species in the area.

Support Needs

None.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Generally, restrict the use of poisons, with secondary killing effects, on the public lands. In specific areas where the target species is critical prey for raptors, use only buffer strip treatment on public lands adjoining the effected private lands with substances approved by Environmental Protection Agency and the Pesticide Review Committee. This shall apply for both pest control and animal control on public lands.

Rationale

Any substance which remains active in a target species presents serious problems to those species which prey on the target species. The concern in the Resource Area is for raptors, most notably the Golden Eagle, which is a protected species covered by both Federal and State laws.

Support

Nevada Department of Wildlife
Nevada Department of Agriculture
District Wildlife and Watershed Specialist
Animal Plant Health and Inspection Service PT&Q USDA

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Accept the Area Manager's recommendation and rationale.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Paradise-Denio
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 1.3 Step 3

Recommendation

MFP 1 WL 1.19 Modify existing fences which restrict or alter wildlife movements to allow passage. Modification may include removal of wires or alteration of their placement, installation of passage devices, construction of ramps or other structures to facilitate wildlife passage. All fence construction or reconstruction within wildlife use areas shall meet the three-wire antelope specifications as outlined in BLM Manual 1737 and BLM Technical Supplement 6601-1 for antelope and deer. ~~Prior to~~ ^{one made} the reintroductions of bighorn sheep, fences within their potential habitat will be modified to standards as outlined in the URAs (Bighorn Sheep).

Fences in conflict with wildlife are shown on the overlays and listed below:

<u>Fence Number</u>	<u>Miles Affected</u>	<u>Species Affected</u>
755	2	Deer
4640	9	Deer
793	2.5	Deer
4161	2.75	Deer
4292	5	Deer
4461	6	Antelope
4464	1	Bighorn sheep
4468	2	Bighorn sheep
437	2	Bighorn sheep
4121	.5	Bighorn sheep
4720	13.5	Bighorn sheep
737	2.25	Bighorn sheep
1017	1.5	Bighorn sheep
4559	.5	Bighorn sheep
530	2.25	Bighorn sheep
528	.25	Bighorn sheep
281	1.25	Bighorn sheep
755	6	Bighorn sheep
730	3.5	Bighorn sheep
815	2	Bighorn sheep
816	2	Bighorn sheep
817	2	Bighorn sheep
4612	5	Bighorn sheep
4634	2	Bighorn sheep
4038	2.5	Bighorn sheep
1184	2	Bighorn sheep
937		Deer and antelope
936		

Continued

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Paradise-Denio
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 1.3 Step 3

Continued

Rationale

Fences are major obstacles to wildlife when their mobility is restricted. This is most paramount for traditional antelope or mule deer herds moving from summer to winter ranges. Where fence restrictions occur, significant changes in herd distribution, death to individual animals, or loss of habitat can occur.

The URAs point out that fences are a major obstacle in areas where bighorn sheep occur. Since reintroductions are identified for the planning area it will be necessary to make the proper modifications prior to the transplanting. Since more information is needed regarding wire spacing on existing fences, an inventory of all fences within wildlife seasonal use areas is necessary. Reconstruction of existing fences and construction of all new fences to facilitate big game movement provides an excellent means to mitigate adverse impacts caused by man to wildlife.

Support Needs

None

Multiple Use Recommendation

Modify existing fences which restrict or alter wildlife movements to allow passage. Modification may include removal of wires or alteration of their placement, installation of passage devices, construction ramps, or other structures to facilitate wildlife passage. All fence construction or reconstruction within wildlife use areas shall meet the three-wire antelope specifications as outlined in BLM Manual 1737 and BLM Technical Supplement 6601-1 for antelope and deer. As the reintroductions of bighorn sheep are made, fences within their potential habitat will be modified to standards as outlined in the URAs (Bighorn Sheep).

Fences in conflict with wildlife are shown on the overlays and listed below:

<u>Fence Number</u>	<u>Miles Affected</u>	<u>Species Affected</u>
755	2	Deer
4640	9	Deer
793	2.5	Deer
4161	2.75	Deer
4292	5	Deer
4461	6	Antelope
4464	1	Bighorn sheep
4468	2	Bighorn sheep
437	2	Bighorn sheep
4121	.5	Bighorn sheep
4720	13.5	Bighorn sheep
737	2.25	Bighorn sheep
1017	1.5	Bighorn sheep
4559	.5	Bighorn sheep
530	2.25	Bighorn sheep
528	.25	Bighorn sheep
281	1.25	Bighorn sheep
755	6	Bighorn sheep
730	3.5	Bighorn sheep
815	2	Bighorn sheep
816	2	Bighorn sheep
817	2	Bighorn sheep
4612	5	Bighorn sheep
4634	2	Bighorn sheep
4038	2.5	Bighorn sheep
1184	2	Bighorn sheep
937	.5	Deer and antelope
936		

Rationale

It is Bureau policy to use fence designs that consider the requirements of big game wildlife species so as not to interfere with their passage and migration.

Support

Range & Wildlife Specialists
Operations

Multiple Use Analysis

Conflict

Wilderness 1.4 - Identify activities that jeopardize wilderness suitability.

MFP III DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Accept the recommendation and rationale.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL 1.3 Step 3

Recommendation

MFP 1

WL 1.20 Restrict new road or trail construction on potential California bighorn sheep range to minimize access (refer to overlays). The potential sheep ranges are as follows:

Mountain Range

Planning Unit

Bilk Creek Range	Denio
Black Rock Range	Denio
Double H. Mountains	Paradise
Jackson Mountains	Denio
Kelly Creek	Paradise
Montana Mountains	Denio
Pine Forest (N)	Denio
Pine Forest (S)	Denio
Santa Rosa Range (5 areas)	Paradise
Upper Kings River	Denio

Rationale

The URAs identify the effects that human encroachment and vehicles impose on sheep. Some populations of sheep have been known to abandon an area after only incidental encounters with vehicles and people. Man's activities are the greatest limiting factor to bighorn sheep.

Access is relatively restricted at present in the areas identified for reintroduction, but the potential for the construction of new roads is present, especially as a result of renewed mining and mineral exploration activities. This is especially prevalent in the Montana Mountains where active mineral development is occurring.

Construction of new roads will bring more vehicles and people into these areas throughout the year. It may even create increased opportunities for poaching and may reduce the chances of establishing bighorn sheep in the area.

Because of the negative impacts the alternatives would have on future sheep populations, none were considered.

This recommendation is consistent with 43 CFR 6010.4(c) and (d).

Support Needs

None.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Paradise-Denio

Activity
Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 Step 3

W1. 1.20

Multiple Use Analysis

Complement

Wilderness 1.4 Identify activities that jeopardize wilderness suitability.

Conflict

Minerals 1.1 Do not make any land use decisions which would interfere with mineral development.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept the recommendation.

Reason

One of the reasons in selecting the mentioned sites for sheep reintroduction was the fact that these mountain ranges have areas which are free from roads. Roads are a severe encroachment to bighorn sheep habitat. Every effort should be made, especially when working with mining plans of operation, to preserve the characteristics of the selected sites.

Support

ORV designation - restricted and closed
All Specialists
Multi resource team EAR for any action requiring roads in these areas.

Time Frame and Funding Requirements (Manpower)

MFP II

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Limit new trail or road construction on potential bighorn sheep range to minimize access. Potential bighorn sheep ranges include the following:

<u>Mountain Range</u>	<u>Planning Unit</u>
Bilk Creek Range	Denio
Black Rock Range	Denio
Double H Mountains	Paradise
Jackson Mountains	Denio
Kelly Creek	Paradise
Montana Mountains	Denio
Pine Forest (N)	Denio
Pine Forest (S)	Denio
Santa Rosa Range (5 areas)	Paradise
Upper Kings River	Denio

Existing roads or trails may be closed or use limited if it is determined that they interfere with the normal life processes of the bighorn sheep.

Rationale

Same as MFP I and II.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Recommendation

MFP I

WL 1.21 Maintain and improve habitat for sensitive, protected, threatened and endangered species listed on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Endangered and Threatened List, BLM - Nevada Department of Wildlife Sensitive Species List and those protected by existing Federal and State laws and regulations. Those presently listed are indicated below:

Endangered

Threatened

Sensitive

Protected

American Peregrine
Falcon

None

Spotted Bat

All raptors

Bald Eagle

California
bighorn sheep

Rationale

This recommendation does not list specific areas because of a lack of sufficient data. Inventories are needed to identify habitats occupied by these species and other species which may qualify for inclusion in one of the lists mentioned above.

The American peregrine falcon, bald eagle and spotted bat are suspected of occurring in the planning area, but no recent, reliable sitings have been reported.

California bighorn sheep are not present in the planning area, but fourteen (14) potential areas for reintroduction have been identified.

All raptor use areas have not been identified. Known habitats are documented in the URAs.

It is Bureau policy to provide special management attention to wildlife which fall under the categories listed above (Manual 6840). The animals were placed on these lists because of adverse impacts to their populations and habitat, and in some instances, their potential for extinction. These animals and their habitats require special management attention with the objective to maintain and increase their population levels through habitat protection and improvements. Failure to do so will assure that populations will remain at existing levels or be reduced.

Maintenance and improvement of their habitats will enhance these species. Where conflicts occur between the perpetuation of these animals and other uses, the needs of these species must receive special attention.

continued

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Continued

Programs for the enhancement and protection of their habitat must be coordinated with the Nevada Department of Wildlife and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Public Law 95-632, 16 USC 1531 Sec. 7(a) and Manual 6840).

Support Needs

~~None~~

1. Range will be needed for the design of livestock grazing systems.
2. Wild Horse Specialist will be needed for the design of HAMPs.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

Multiple Use Recommendation

Maintain and improve habitat for sensitive, protected, threatened and endangered species listed on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Endangered and Threatened List, BLM - Nevada Department of Wildlife Sensitive Species List and those protected by existing Federal and state laws and regulations. Those presently listed are indicated below:

<u>Endangered</u>	<u>Threatened</u>	<u>Sensitive</u>	<u>Protected</u>
American Peregrine Falcon	None	Spotted Bat	All raptors
Bald Eagle		California Bighorn sheep	

Rationale

This recommendation does not list specific areas because of a lack of sufficient data. Inventories are needed to identify habitats occupied by these species and other species which may qualify for inclusion in one of the lists mentioned above.

The American peregrine falcon, bald eagle and spotted bat are suspected of occurring in the planning area, but no recent, reliable sightings have been reported.

California bighorn sheep are not present in the planning area, but fourteen (14) potential areas for reintroduction have been identified.

All raptor use areas have not been identified. Known habitats are documented in the URAs.

It is Bureau policy to provide special management attention to wildlife which fall under the categories listed above (Manual 6840). The animals were placed on these lists because of adverse impacts to their populations and habitat, and in some instances, their potential for extinction. These animals and their habitats require special management attention with the objective to maintain and increase their population levels through habitat protection and improvements. Failure to do so will assure that populations will remain at existing levels or be reduced.

Maintenance and improvement of their habitats will enhance these species. Where conflicts occur between the perpetuation of these animals and other uses, the needs of these species must receive special attention.

Programs for the enhancement and protection of their habitat must be coordinated with the Nevada Department of Wildlife and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Public Law 985-632, 16 USC 1531 Sec. 7(a) and Manual 6840).

District Manager's Decision

Maintain and improve habitat for sensitive, protected, threatened and endangered species listed on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Endangered and Threatened List, BLM - Nevada Department of Wildlife Sensitive Species List and those protected by existing Federal and state laws and regulations. Those presently listed are indicated below:

<u>Endangered</u>	<u>Threatened</u>	<u>Sensitive</u>	<u>Protected</u>
American Peregrine Falcon	Lahontan Cutthroat Trout	Spotted Bat	All raptors
Bald Eagle		California Bighorn sheep	

Rationale

This recommendation does not list specific areas because of a lack of sufficient data. Inventories are needed to identify habitats occupied by these species and other species which may qualify for inclusion in one of the lists mentioned above.

The American peregrine falcon, bald eagle and spotted bat are suspected of occurring in the planning area, but no recent, reliable sitings have been reported.

California bighorn sheep are not present in the planning area, but fourteen (14) potential areas for reintroduction have been identified.

All raptor use areas have not been identified. Known habitats are documented in the URAs.

It is Bureau policy to provide special management attention to wildlife which fall under the categories listed above (Manual 6840). The animals were placed on these lists because of adverse impacts to their populations and habitat, and in some instances, their potential for extinction. These animals and their habitats require special management attention with the objective to maintain and increase their population levels through habitat protection and improvements. Failure to do so will assure that populations will remain at existng levels or be reduced.

Maintenance and improvement of their habitats will enhance these species. Where conflicts occur between the perpetuation of these animals and other uses, the needs of these species must receive special attention.

Programs for the enhancement and protection of their habitat must be coordinated with the Nevada Department of Wildlife and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Public Law 985-632, 16 USC 1531 Sec. 7(a) and Manual 6840).

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Paradise-Denio
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 1.3 Step 3

Recommendation

MFP

WL 1.22 Provide alternative roosting poles for golden eagles and other raptors along 16 miles of State Route 140 between the Bilk Creek Mountains and the northernmost portion of the Black Rock Range by 1984 (refer to overlay). The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has documented a high incidence of raptor and raven mortality through electrocution on the poweline that follows this route. Future powerlines constructed on public land in the planning area will meet Bureau of Land Management raptor proof standards. Inspections will be made to verify conformance with these specifications.

Additional hazards on other powerlines will be mitigated as they are identified through future inventories.

Rationale

The golden eagle is a federally protected bird due primarily to its sensitivity to man-caused changing environments. Raptors (including the golden eagle) and ravens are attracted to power line poles for roosting and nesting. This is most prevalent in areas where other roosts are lacking. Golden eagles, other raptors and ravens are abundant in this area and make high use of these poles.

A number of eagles and other large birds have been found at the base of poles along this powerline. Death has been attributed to electrocution. This is caused when eagles make contact with a hot and ground wire simultaneously.

Mitigation of the cause of this mortality on existing powerlines is most feasible by this recommendation.

An alternative is to modify the wire spacing on each pole by moving the ground wire; however this is very costly, and it is very difficult to encourage such modifications once construction is completed. Another alternative is to attach roosting and/or nesting platforms on each pole. The power company involved is apprehensive to this alternative. It has cooperated in the installation of such platforms on the specific poles that have caused deaths on a case-by-case basis, but is reluctant to install them on all poles because of the expense involved.

Future powerline construction on public lands must meet Bureau of Land Management standards to avert this hazard. To assure that these specifications are met, compliance inspections must be made following construction.

Continued

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL 1.3 Step 3

This recommendation is in conformance with Manual 6840 and 6840.21.

Support Needs

1. Archeology will be needed to conduct cultural clearances on proposed roosting pole sites.
2. Compliance inspector will be needed to assure that all stipulations are met.

MFP 11

Multiple Use Recommendation

Provide alternative roosting poles for golden eagles and other raptors along 16 miles of State Route 140 between the Bilk Creek Mountains and the northernmost portion of the Black Rock Desert by 1984 (refer to overlay). The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has documented a high incidence of raptor and raven mortality through electrocution on the powerline that follows this route. Future powerlines constructed on public land in the planning area will meet Bureau of Land Management raptor proof standards. Inspections will be made to verify conformance with these specifications.

Additional hazards on other powerlines will be mitigated as they are identified through future inventories.

Rationale

The golden eagle is a federally protected bird due primarily to its sensitivity to man-caused environments. Raptors (including the golden eagle) and ravens are attracted to powerline poles for roosting and nesting. This is most prevalent in areas where other roosts are lacking. Golden eagles, other raptors and ravens are abundant in this area and make high use of these poles.

A number of eagles and other large birds have been found at the base of poles along this powerline. Death has been attributed to electrocution. This is caused when eagles make contact with a hot and ground wire simultaneously.

Mitigation of the cause of this mortality on existing powerlines is most feasible by this recommendation.

An alternative is to modify the wire spacing on each pole by moving the ground wire; however this is very costly, and it is very difficult to encourage such modifications once construction is completed. Another alternative is to attach roosting and/or nesting platforms on each pole. The power company involved is apprehensive of this alternative. It has cooperated in the installation of such platforms on the specific poles that have caused deaths on a case-by-case basis, but is reluctant to install them on all poles because of the expense involved.

Future powerline construction on public lands must meet Bureau of Land Management standards to avert this hazard. To assure that these specifications are met, compliance inspections must be made following construction.

This recommendation is in conformance with manual 6840 and 6840.21.

Support:

1. Archeology will be needed to conduct cultural clearances on proposed roosting pole sites.
2. Compliance inspector will be needed to assure that all stipulations are met.

MFP III DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Accept the recommendation and rationale.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Recommendation

MFP 1 WL 1.23 Provide accessible water at the source for all game and nongame species. Install ramps in all troughs to reduce hazards of drowning for small mammals and birds.

Rationale

Water should be provided for small mammals and birds at ground level at the source. Enough water should also be left to support the existing riparian vegetation. This entails piping only the excess water away from the source if development is necessary. Existing and future water developments can be constructed in a manner which may benefit wildlife. Where water is not presently provided on the ground; but is provided in troughs, birds and mammals will seek it out. Occasionally an animal will fall into a trough. The potential for drowning can be reduced by placing ramps in the trough to permit escape.

Support Needs

1. -None. Operations will be needed to construct and/or install necessary modifications as these are identified.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Provide an adequate quantity and quality of water sufficient to maintain wildlife and wildlife habitat by:

1. Notification of federal use to the Nevada State Water Engineer.
2. Acquisition through state procedures when appropriate.
3. Purchase of water rights.

No water developments will be authorized, funded or constructed on public lands without a water right.

Rationale

This recommendation is in accordance with FLPMA Section 202(c)(9). The acquisition of water is needed to guarantee that water will be available for wildlife and for maintenance of their habitat, also to protect the public's investment for water development.

Support

All Specialists
Operations
Water Right Filings
Survey
Water Inventories

Multiple Use Analysis

Complement

Range 1.10 - Provide an adequate quantity and quality of water sufficient to maintain livestock requirements by:

1. Notification of federal use to the Nevada State Water Engineer.
2. Acquisition through state procedures when appropriate.
3. Purchase of water rights.

Wild Horses/Burros 1.5 - Make all water that is presently found on public land available for wild horse/burro use on a yearlong basis.

Watershed 2.1 - Appropriate sufficient water on public lands through permit adjudication or purchase processes as provided by State Water Law or other appropriate direction to support the uses of the public lands for wild horses, wildlife, aquatic habitat, livestock and recreation.

Recreation 2.11 - Appropriate water for recreation purposes on public lands.

The recommendation is consistent with Bureau multiple-use programs and Nevada State Law.

MFP III DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

- A. Provide water for wildlife at existing water sources by adhering to multiple use principles in the maintenance, use, and development of water sources on public land in the planning area. This will be done by:
1. Developing only those water sources absolutely essential for meeting management objectives;
 2. leaving water at the source of all water developments;
 3. leaving pipelines operational in all years and in all seasons except where weather damage may occur;
 4. providing wildlife water outlets along pipelines at regular intervals where feasible;
 5. providing water at ground level at all troughs where feasible;
 6. installing escape ramps in all troughs;
 7. piping excess water at each trough into a fenced enclosure where feasible;
 8. not allowing total diversion of water sources for other uses;

Exceptions may be negotiated on a case-by-case basis (e.g., deep wells requiring pump jacks, and certain windmills outside of the grazing season-of-use).

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name MFP

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Recommendation

MFP | WL 1.24 Provide an adequate quantity and quality of water sufficient to maintain wildlife and wildlife habitat by:

1. Notification of federal use to the Nevada State Water Engineer.
2. Acquisition through state procedures when appropriate.
3. Purchase of water rights.

Rationale

Water is an important constituent of wildlife habitat. Many wildlife species depend upon free water for survival. Water is also necessary for the maintenance of important wildlife use areas, such as riparian areas and meadows. The aquisition of water is needed to guarantee that water will be available for wildlife and for the maintenance of their habitat.

Specific amounts will be determined through future inventories.

Support Needs

1. District Water Rights Specialist will be needed to file on waters and file protests to fulfill the requirements of wildlife and their habitat.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Paradise-Denio
Activity	Wildlife
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

W1. 1.24

Multiple Use Analysis

Complement

Range 1.10 Provide an adequate quantity and quality of water sufficient to maintain livestock requirements by:

1. Notification of federal use to the Nevada State Water Engineer,
2. Acquisition through state procedures when appropriate,
3. Purchase of water rights.

Wild Horses/Burros 1.5 Make all water that is presently found on public land available for wild horse/burro use on a yearlong basis.

Watershed 2.1 Appropriate sufficient water on public lands through permit adjudication or purchase processes as provided by State Water Law or other appropriate direction to support the uses of the public lands for wild horses, wildlife, aquatic habitat, livestock and recreation.

Recreation 2.11 Appropriate water for recreation purposes on public lands.

The recommendation is consistent with Bureau multiple-use programs and Nevada State Law.

Multiple Use Recommendations

1. Accept the recommendation.
2. No water developments will be authorized, funded or constructed on public lands without a water right.

Reasons

This recommendation is in accordance with FLPMA Section 202(c)(9). The acquisition of water is needed to guarantee that water will be available for wildlife and for maintenance of their habitat, also to protect the public's investment for water development.

MFP II

WL 1.24

Support

All Specialists
Operations
Water Right Filings
Survey
Water Inventories

MFP III DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Acquire or provide sufficient water on public lands through permit, adjudication, or purchase processes as provided by Federal and State Water Law and/or other appropriate direction to support the uses of the public lands for wild horses, wildlife, aquatic habitat, livestock, and recreation.

Rationale

Water is an integral and necessary part of all resource activity requirements.

The legal right to water must be pursued in order to gain legal title to the needed quantities.

Demands upon existing waters on public lands will increase. The Bureau must insure that needed quantities of acquiring by appropriation, purchase, or by other appropriate direction.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL 1.3 Step 3

Recommendation

MFP 1

WL 1.25 Improve approximately 2,554 acres of waterfowl habitat on Gridley Lake, playas along the Quinn River, two gravel pits (T. 45 N., R. 38 E., Sec. 18 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and T. 46 N., R. 38 E., Sec. 8 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$) and four reservoirs on the Owyhee Desert. These are located in (1) T. 47 N., R. 41 E., Sec. 25 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$; T. 47 N., R. 42 E., Sec. 32 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$; T. 45 N., R. 42 E., Sec. 1 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and T. 44 N., R. 41 E., Sec. 9 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.

Methods for improvement include:

1. Protective fencing.
2. Grazing systems.
3. Pothole construction.
4. Construction of waterfowl nesting islands or platforms.

Rationale

These sites are used by migrating and resident waterfowl for resting and nesting. The potential exists for habitat improvement by: construction of goose nesting platforms or islands; establishment of emergent, submergent and other wetland vegetation; construction of impoundments, pothole construction and livestock grazing management. Since waterfowl habitat is limited in the planning area, management is important in all areas which receive waterfowl use.

Areas also exist which have a potential for improvement based on desirable wetland qualities, such as Gridley Lake. Here the impacts as a result of overgrazing shoreline vegetation is apparent. A project for the construction of waterfowl nesting islands is currently in the program for development in FY 1979. An enclosure around this lake will protect the shoreline and will give the vegetation an opportunity to recover. The vegetation in turn will provide food and cover for adult waterfowl and their broods. Good quality shoreline vegetation will also provide nesting cover for nongame birds, habitat for many species of nongame mammals and forage for mule deer and antelope. A three wire antelope fence will be required on this lake. This will be constructed in conformance with Manual 1737.

Continued

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL 1.3 Step 3

Continued / 25

Absence of improving habitat in these areas would not realize the potential for increasing the diversity and numbers which this area can potentially support.

Support Needs

1. Engineering assistance will be needed in the design of nesting islands and platforms and survey of potential fence routes.
2. Archeology will be needed to conduct cultural clearances on proposed project sites.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

W1. 1.25

Multiple Use Analysis

Conflict

Cultural Resources 1.7 Designate all S1 and S2 sites as ACECs.

Lands 6.1 Designate utility right-of-way corridors.

Minerals 6.1 Make no land use decisions that would interfere with geothermal development.

Minerals 6.5 Make no land use decisions that would interfere with oil and gas development.

Range 1.8 Do not fence drainages, riparian or wet meadow sites.

Watershed 3.3 Eliminate all surface disturbing activities from areas having a deteriorating erosion trend, in critical or severe erosion condition, having high erosion susceptibility or high vegetal-soil factor.

Wilderness 1.4 Identify activities that jeopardize wilderness values.

Archeology and wilderness present the most significant conflicts to this recommendation.

Multiple Use Recommendation

1. Accept the recommendation on the following areas using standard Bureau procedure: Gridley Lake, two gravel pits (T. 45 N., R. 38 E., Sec. 18, SE-1/4 NE-1/4 and the reservoir on the Owyhee Desert in T. 47 N., R. 41 E., Sec. 25 NE-1/4 SE-1/4.
2. Hold the recommendation on the following areas pending wilderness review procedures: Playas along the Quinn River on three reservoirs on the Owyhee Desert T. 47 N., R. 42 E., Sec. 32, SE-1/4 SW-1/4, T. 45 N., R. 42 E., Sec. 1 NW-1/4 NW-1/4 and T. 44 N., R. 41 E., Sec. 9, SW-1/4 SE-1/4.

MFP II

Multiple Use Recommendation

Improve waterfowl habitat on Gridley Lake, two gravel pits-T. 45 N., R. 38 E., Sec. 18, SE-1/4 NE-1/4 and the reservoir on the Owyhee Desert in T. 47 N., R. 41 E., Sec. 25 NE-1/4 SE-1/4.

Hold off improving waterfowl habitat on playas along the Quinn River on three reservoirs on the Owyhee Desert T. 47 N., R. 42 E., Sec. 32, SE1/4 SW1/4, T. 45 N., R. 42 E., Sec. 1 NW1/4 NW1/4 and T. 44 N., R. 41 E., Sec. 9, SW1/4 SE1/4.

Rationale

These areas are outside of the wilderness study units but have conflicts with archeological artifacts. By following standard Bureau procedures these conflicts can be mitigated.

These sites fall within wilderness study units so until information is obtained on whether these sites will go forward to wilderness study areas or are deleted, no construction action will be allowed. Should these sites be withdrawn from further wilderness consideration then standard Bureau procedures should be followed to construct improvements on these sites.

Support

All Specialists
Wilderness Review
Archeological Clearance
Team EAR
Operations

Multiple Use Analysis

Conflict

Cultural Resources 1.7 - Designate all S1 and S2 sites as ACECs.

Lands 6.1 - Designate utility right-of-way corridors.

Minerals 6.1 - Make no land use decisions that would interfere with geothermal development.

Minerals 6.5 - Make no land use decisions that would interfere with oil and gas development.

Range 1.8 - Do not fence drainages, riparian or wet meadow sites.

Watershed 3.3 - Eliminate all surface disturbing activities from areas having a deteriorating erosion trend, in critical or severe erosion condition, having high erosion susceptibility or high vegetal-soil factor.

Wilderness 1.4 - Identify activities that jeopardize wilderness values.

Archeology and wilderness present the most significant conflicts to this recommendation.

MFP III

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Through a coordinated planning approach in the development of activity plans (AMPs, HMPs, HMAs, etc.) ensure that waterfowl habitats are adequately addressed and where appropriate provide for improved waterfowl habitat conditions.

Rationale

Waterfowl habitat is a comparatively rare and unusual thing in the planning area. A coordinated planning approach to activity plans will ensure that these rare habitats are maintained or improved where appropriate.

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Paradise-Denio
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 1.2 Step 3

Recommendation

MFP 1

WL 1.26 Preclude the following crucial and important wildlife use areas from vegetative manipulation projects (Refer to wildlife MFP and Water Resource, URA Step 2 overlays).

1. Sage grouse strutting, nesting and brooding grounds, including a radius of two miles around strutting and nesting areas.
2. Wildlife winter use areas.
3. Meadows, including a 100 yard buffer strip.
4. Along streams and around springs, including a 100 yard buffer strip.
5. Big game migration routes.

Vegetative manipulation projects which are conducted to increase livestock forage production within wildlife use areas, but outside the areas mentioned above, must benefit the wildlife species which occupy the habitat involved. In mule deer use areas, sagebrush eradication will be no wider than $\frac{1}{4}$ mile. In sage grouse habitat, islands of sagebrush will be left inside the project. The borders of all projects will be irregular in shape to provide maximum "edge". All seedings will include species which will benefit wildlife. Large monotypic seedings will be discouraged.

Rationale

Vegetative manipulations which eradicate large blocks of sagebrush have an adverse impact on the wildlife species which are dependent upon sagebrush-dominated plant communities because of a reduction of diversity, cover and an important food source. If sagebrush is eliminated from the important and crucial areas listed above, the effects can be devastating on many wildlife populations. This is especially true for antelope, deer, sage grouse and numerous species of nongame birds and mammals.

It is possible to improve some habitats outside of these crucial and important use areas if the habitat requirements of wildlife are met. This can be accomplished through seeding desirable forage species for wildlife, reducing the size of areas treated so that the areas will be used by wildlife, by leaving strips or islands of sagebrush and creating irregular boundaries to increase the "edge" created between sagebrush and the area treated.

Continued

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL 1.2 Step 3

Continued 1.26

This recommendation will assure the existence of the wildlife species affected and contribute to an increase in their numbers through time. In turn this will increase the opportunities for consumptive and non-consumptive uses to help meet projected public demands.

This recommendation is in conformance with Manual Technical Supplements 6601-1, 6601-6 and 6601-3. Sagebrush eradication projects conducted in sage grouse habitat will conform to "Guidelines for Maintenance of Sage Grouse Habitats", Journal of Wildlife Management, Vol. 5, No. 3, Fall 1977 by Clait E. Braun, Tim Britt and Richard O. Wallestad.

Support Needs

None.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Preclude the following crucial and important wildlife use areas from vegetative manipulation projects (refer to Wildlife MFP I and Water Resources, URA Step 2 Overlays).

1. Sage grouse strutting, nesting and brooding grounds, include a radius of 2 miles around strutting and nesting areas.
2. Wildlife winter use areas.
3. Meadows, including a 100 year buffer strip.
4. Along streams and around springs, including a 100 yard buffer strip.
5. Big game migration routes.

Vegetative manipulation projects which are conducted to increase livestock forage production within wildlife use areas, but outside the areas mentioned above, must benefit the wildlife species which occupy the habitat involved. In mule deer use areas, sagebrush eradication by spraying will be no wider than 1/4 mile. Sagebrush eradication by prescribed burns may be wider because they vary due to topography and leave pockets of unburned vegetation and very irregular boundaries which are excellent for edge effect. In sagebrush habitat, islands of sagebrush will be left inside the project. The borders of all projects will be irregular in shape to provide maximum "edge". All seedings will include species which will benefit wildlife and not monotypic.

Rationale

Sagebrush eradication in large blocks have an adverse impact on wildlife because of a reduction of iversity, cover and an important food source.

Vegetative manipulation projects can be used outside of the crucial wildlife use areas by using a mixed seed formula which includes forbs and similar species beneficial for wildlife, leaving islands of pockets of sagebrush and creating irregular boundaries to increase edge effect.

Support

Range and Wildlife Specialists
Watershed Specialist
Soil Inventory
Operations
Fire Management

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Reject the recommendation. Include this recommendation in the District's standard operating procedures.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio
Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step IWL 1.3 Step 3

Recommendation

MFP 1

WL 1.27 Fence Lyles Spring in the Montana Mountains and one unnamed spring in the Slumbering Hills from livestock by 1984. The areas involved include approximately 6 acres.

Rationale

Lyles Spring is important habitat for sage grouse and is used by deer and antelope. Its present condition is poor, a result of past grazing abuse. Fencing is needed to improve the condition of the meadow which will in turn improve the habitat for a variety of wildlife species. Water will be provided outside of the fence by the reservoir below.

The unnamed spring is located in T. 40 N., R. 36 E., Section 31 and is the only identified source of water for mule deer. It is used heavily by cattle and wild horses. It is now in poor condition as a result of this excessive use. The spring will be fenced to permit improvement of the riparian vegetation. Water will be provided outside the fence by moving the trough.

Support Needs

1. Engineering will be needed for project survey and design.
2. Archeology will be needed to conduct cultural clearance of the proposed fence line.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Fence Lyles Spring in the Montana Mountains and one unnamed spring (T. 40 N., R. 36 E., Sec. 31 NW1/4NW1/4) in the Slumbering Hills from livestock from 1984. The areas involved include approximately 6 acres.

Rationale

Lyles Spring is important habitat for sage grouse and is used by deer and antelope. Its present condition is poor, a result of past grazing abuse. Fencing is needed to improve the condition of the meadow which will in turn improve the habitat for a variety of wildlife species. Water will be provided outside of the fence by the reservoir below.

The unnamed spring is located in T. 40 N., R. 36 E., Section 31 and is the only identified source of water for mule deer. It is used heavily by cattle and wild horses. It is now in poor condition as a result of this excessive use. The spring will be fenced to permit improvement of the riparian vegetation. Water will be provided outside the fence by moving the trough.

Support

Engineering will be needed for project survey and design.

Archeology will be needed to conduct cultural clearance of the proposed fence line.

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Fence the unnamed spring in the Slumbering Hills from livestock use. The area involved is approximately six acres. Defer implementation of this recommendation pending monitoring of studies following one cycle of the rest-rotation grazing system.

Sage
Grouse

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Protect sage grouse strutting grounds and the area within two miles of each ground, and give proper consideration to other sage grouse habitat by accepting as guidance Nevada Department of Wildlife's Guidelines for Vegetal Control Programs in Sage Grouse Habitat in Nevada. Nevada Department of Wildlife must be given a minimum of two years notice of any proposed large scale vegetal manipulations in order that they might inventory the area for sage grouse use, and thus provide appropriate input.

In addition, sage grouse strutting grounds and associated use areas must be given similar consideration and protection in the planning and permitting of other types of projects and uses (fences, pipelines, roads, gravel pits, rock gathering, powerline rights-of-way, land exchanges, etc.).

Rationale:

It is technically feasible to carry out this recommendation. Proposed vegetal manipulation projects or other proposals, can be altered, or if need be, abandoned if conflicts occur.

This recommendation complies with FLPMA's requirements for providing wildlife habitat and for multiple Use (Sec. 102[a][7] and [9]) and with BLM policy (Manual 1603.12D).

Sage grouse were at one time the most abundant game bird in Nevada. Their populations have been reduced to the point where hunting seasons are often curtailed or not held at all. This is the case in the planning area, where in most grouse areas, they are present only in very low numbers. Where they are present in larger numbers, seasons are sometimes curtailed because of scarcity or low production. Implementation of this recommendation will lessen the impact of proposed projects on sage grouse, and will go a long way toward insuring that suitable habitat for sage grouse remains in the planning area. Implementation of this recommendation will assure the maintenance of approximately 100,000 acres of sage grouse habitat, and of potentially much more, since there are beyond a doubt many unidentified strutting grounds in the planning area. Inventories should be conducted to locate all strutting grounds.

.46a Aquatic

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Paradise-Denio
Activity	Wildlife (Aquatic)
Objective Number	WLA-1

Objective:

Improve and maintain the condition of all the aquatic habitat of each stream, lake, or reservoir having the potential to support a sport fishery at a level conducive to the establishment and maintenance of a healthy fish community. Maintenance of the existing situation shall be the objective for three years unless habitat improvement programs are developed sooner. After three years programs will have been developed to remedy those problems causing the present state of low quality aquatic habitat.

Rationale:

Fishing pressure in Humboldt County increased 58% between 1970 and 1974 while the fishery resource declined (PAA). Streams were eliminated from the NDF&G fish stocking program because the habitat condition of these streams and others in the Paradise-Denio Resource Area has declined to a point where fish reproduction is impossible and survival is questionable. Various estimates indicate that sport fishing contributes significantly to the state economy. BLM figures for recreation use of public land and Arizona figures for cost of family fishing trips were used to estimate that an additional 78.2 million dollars per year would be added to the economy of the 10 western states if aquatic habitat in BLM streams were improved to support their potential fishing (URA).

There are 372 miles of stream on public land in the Paradise-Denio Resource Area. It must be recognized that there are no blue ribbon class trout streams in the Paradise-Denio Resource Area, however the relative value of this type of stream that does exist here is very high. This is because better fishing waters are not available to Nevada anglers within reasonable travel time.

It was determined by the stream survey that all streams in the Paradise-Denio Resource Area were in a deteriorated condition. Therefore all 372 stream miles on public lands are classified as having potential for habitat improvement whether they presently support a fishery or not. Those stream miles classified under habitat expansion do not support a fishery. (See MFP I Overlays 11 and 13.) Habitat improvement will increase the fishery resource in those parts of streams already supporting fish. Expansion of the fishery resource will occur into those parts of the same streams not presently suitable for fish survival.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)
Paradise-Denio
Activity
Wildlife (Aquatic)
Objective Number
WLA-1

Rationale: (continued)

In order to improve and expand the trout fishery in the resource area, bank erosion, siltation of spawning and fish food production areas, and the elimination of riparian vegetation will have to be controlled. It was determined by the stream survey that these problems were caused almost entirely by cattle grazing of the riparian/stream zones of the resource area. Protection of the soil binding vegetation in the riparian zone will allow fish and aquatic insect habitat such as pools and riffles, undercut banks, trash habitat and silt free stream bottoms to develop. Protection of the riparian zone will also improve the water quality of the streams (URA). Authority for the protection of the riparian/stream zone is well established by law and BLM policy (URA). All riparian/stream zones meet the criteria and qualify for nomination as areas of critical environmental concern (URA).

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Paradise-Denio
Activity	Wildlife (Aquatic)
Overlay Reference	SLA-1.1 Step 3

Recommendation 1.

MFP 1 Develop habitat improvement programs to expand the fishery resource into the following streams:

Antelope Creek	Lower Kings River
Jordan Meadow Creek	Rodeo Creek
Three Mile Creek	House Creek
Washburn Creek	Granite Creek
Cove Creek	Corral Creek
Center Creek	Chicken Creek
Sagehen Creek	Snow Creek
Battle Creek	Pahute Creek
Lower North Fork of the Little Humboldt River	

Rationale:

There are 372 miles of stream on public land in the Paradise-Denio Resource Area. The streams listed above do not presently contain a sport fishery but could if the aquatic habitat were improved (URA, MFP, Overlays 11 and 13). Aquatic HMPs on these streams will be prioritized in accordance with the development of associated AMPs and Terrestrial HMPs (WL 1.7). Recommendations WL1.3 through WL 1.20 identify methods, including alternatives, and benefits of this recommended action.

Support:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Paradise-Denio
Activity	Wildlife (Aquatic)
Overlay Reference	Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation WLA 1.2

MFP I

Develop habitat improvement programs to allow improvement of the fishery resource in the following streams and reservoirs (URA, MFP 1 Overlays 11 and 13).

Upper Kings River	Log Cabin Creek
Raster Creek	Craine Creek
Knott Creek	Horse Canyon Creek
Alder Creek	Leonard Creek
Bartlett Creek	Quinn River
Alta Creek	Crowley Creek
Eightmile Creek	Canyon Creek
Willow Creek	Rebel Creek
McConnell Creek	McDermitt Creek
Granite Creek	Big Creek
Big Cottonwood Creek	Little Cottonwood Creek
Wash O'Neil Creek	Stonehouse Creek
Happy Creek	Bilk Creek
Mullinex Creek	Solid Silver Creek
Wilder Creek	Trout Creek
Martin Creek	Humboldt River
Big Creek(Alexander)	Little Humboldt River
Kelley Creek	Raven Creek
Blue Lake	Onion Valley Reservoir
Little Onion Reservoir	Knott Creek Reservoir
Bilk Creek Reservoir	Jackson Creek
Singus Creek	South Cottonwood Creek
Indian Creek	Bottle Creek
North and South Forks of The Little Humboldt River	

Rationale:

The streams listed above were reported to support a sport fishery (URA). The aquatic habitat of these streams is in a deteriorated condition and the improvement of the habitat would improve and expand the sport fish populations (URA). It is strongly suspected that many of these streams no longer support a fish population. Aquatic HMPs on these streams will be prioritized in accordance with the development of associated AMPs and terrestrial HMPs (WL-1.7). Recommendations WL-1.3 through WL-1.20 identify methods, including alternatives of this recommended action.

Support:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Wildlife Aquatic

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

WLA. 1.1

Multiple Use Recommendation:

MFP II

Combine WLA 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 and 1.7 to read as follows:

To improve and maintain the watershed stability, riparian and the aquatic habitat condition of the fishery resource by developing Aquatic Habitat Management Plans for the following listed stream and reservoirs and designating those as areas of critical environmental concern. Consider these features in the design of HMPs:

1. Each plan should be developed on the basis of the individual characteristics of the stream (URA, stream survey) or reservoir.
2. Develop each plan to be complimentary with all activity plans for the related area.
3. Develop each plan to promote the fishery resource by developing fish habitat through the improvement of the vegetative condition of the riparian zone.
4. Desired habitat includes features such as undercut banks, silt-free gravels, pools and riffles to be developed naturally as the riparian zone stabilizes. Artificial structures should only be used in special cases and as a temporary measure.
5. Utilize natural materials for aquatic habitat improvement.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Wildlife (Aquatic)

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation WLA 1.1

Habitat Improvement

Upper Kings River
Raster Creek
Knott Creek
Alder Creek
Bartlett Creek
Alta Creek
Eightmile Creek
Willow Creek
McConnell Creek
Granite Creek
Big Cottonwood Creek
Wash O'Neil Creek
Happy Creek
Mullinex Creek
Wilder Creek
Martin Creek
Big Creek(Alexander)
Kelley Creek
Blue Lake
Little Onion Reservoir
Bilk Creek Reservoir
Singus Creek
Indian Creek
Antelope Creek
Jordan Meadow Creek
Three Mile Creek
Washburn Creek
Cove Creek
Center Creek
Sagehen Creek
Battle Creek
East Fork of the Little Owyhee River
North and South Forks of The Little Humboldt River

Log Cabin Creek
Craine Creek
Horse Canyon Creek
Leonard Creek
Quinn River
Crowley Creek
Canyon Creek
Rebel Creek
McDermitt Creek
Big Creek
Little Cottonwood Creek
Stonehouse Creek
Bilk Creek
Solid Silver Creek
Trout Creek
Humboldt River
Little Humboldt River
Raven Creek
Onion Valley Reservoir
Knott Creek Reservoir
Jackson Creek
South Cottonwood Creek
Bottle Creek
Lower Kings River
Rodeo Creek
House Creek
Granite Creek
Corral Creek
Chicken Creek
Snow Creek
Pahute Creek

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Wildlife (Aquatic)

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation WLA 1.1 (continued)

Habitat Expansion

Antelope Creek	Lower Kings River
Jordan Meadow Creek	Rodeo Creek
Three Mile Creek	House Creek
Washburn Creek	Granite Creek
Cove Creek	Corral Creek
Center Creek	Chicken Creek
Sagehen Creek	Snow Creek
Battle Creek	Pahute Creek
Lower North Fork of the Little	Humboldt River

Multiple Use Analysis

Watershed 3.1 Reduce or eliminate accelerated erosion throughout the planning area through the use of management plans.

Wildlife 1.1 Designate all crucial wildlife use areas in ACECs.

Wildlife 1.5 Improve the condition of approximately 3100 acres of meadow and riparian habitat for wildlife.

Wildlife 1.13 Develop and implement Habitat Management Plans.

Recreation 6.3 Designate all riparian areas and waters as ACECs.

Range Designate all riparian areas and waters as ACECs.

Wild Horse/Burros Designate all waters and riparian areas as ACECs.

Conflict

Lands 1.1 Urban Suburban land disposal.

Lands 2.1 Agricultural land disposal.

Lands 3.1 Commercial land disposal.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Wildlife Aquatic

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

WLA. 1.1 (continued)

Conflict (continued)

Lands 6.1 Utility Corridors

Minerals 1.1 Make no land-use decisions that would interfere with mineral development.

Minerals 1.2 Make no land-use decisions that would interfere with mineral development in the Jackson Mountains (specific area).

Minerals 1.3 Make no land-use decisions that would interfere with mineral development on the Eugene Mountains (specific area).

Minerals 1.4 Make no land-use decisions that would interfere with mineral development on the Osgood Mountains (specific area).

Minerals 1.5 Make no land-use decisions that would interfere with mineral development on the Montana Mountains (specific area).

Minerals 5.1 Make no land-use decisions that would interfere with leasing and development of sodium and potassium.

Minerals 6.1 Make no land-use decisions that would interfere with geothermal development.

Minerals 6.2 Make no land-use decisions that would interfere with geothermal development on the Black Rock Desert.

Minerals 6.3 Make no land-use decision that would interfere with geothermal development on the Pine Forest Recreation Area.

Minerals 6.4 Make no land use decision that would interfere with geothermal development on Howard Hot Springs.

Minerals 6.5 Make no land use decisions that would interfere with oil and gas development.

Range 1.8 Do not fence drainages, riparian or wet meadow sites.

Wild Horse/Burro 1.5 Make all water on public land available for wild horse and burro use on a year-round basis.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Wildlife Aquatic

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

WLA. 1.1 (continued)

Conflict (continued)

Watershed 3.3 Eliminate all surface disturbing activities from areas having a deteriorating erosion trend, in critical or severe erosion condition, having a high erosion susceptibility or high vegetal-soil factor.

Wilderness 1.4 Identify activities that jeopardize wilderness suitability.

Cultural Resources 1.7 Designate S1 and S2 sites as ACECs.

Recreation 4.1 Provide Visual Resource Management for their respective classes.

The recommendation is consistent with FLPMA Section 201(a) and 202(c)(3). In arid climates like northern Nevada water is considered critical to life processes.

Multiple Use Recommendation

6. Conduct studies in these ACECs to monitor condition and trend and to evaluate whether management plans are reaching their objective.

Reasons

1. Water and its immediate surroundings in the planning area and Nevada as a whole is essential to life and requires special management consideration. Habitat Management Plans will assist in managing riparian areas and their watersheds for the fisheries resource and water quality.

Support:

All Specialists
Water Rights
Cadastral Survey
Operations

Time Frame and Funding Requirements (Manpower)

MFP III

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Through a coordinated planning approach develop a habitat management plan (HMP) for streams within each grazing allotment in the resource area. Priority for HMP development should be on streams that have the potential for fisheries habitat expansion and improvement. Selective management categories and CRMP involvement will be considered in these priorities. The following listed streams appear to have this potential:

Habitat Expansion

Antelope Creek	Lower Kings River
Jordan Meadow Creek	Rodeo Creek
Three Mile Creek	House Creek
Washburn Creek	Granite Creek
Cove Creek	Corral Creek
Center Creek	Chicken Creek
Sagehen Creek	Snow Creek
Battle Creek	Pahute Creek
Lower North Fork of the Little Humboldt River	

Habitat Improvement

Upper Kings River	Log Cabin Creek
Raster Creek	Craine Creek
Knott Creek	Horse Canyon Creek
Alder Creek	Leonard Creek
Bartlett Creek	Quinn River
Alta Creek	Crowley Creek
Eightmile Creek	Canyon Creek
Willow Creek	Rebel Creek
McConnell Creek	McDermitt Creek
Granite Creek	Big Creek
Big Cottonwood Creek	Little Cottonwood Creek
Wash O'Neil Creek	Stonehouse Creek
Happy Creek	Bilk Creek
Mullinex Creek	Solid Silver Creek
Wilder Creek	Trout Creek
Martin Creek	Humboldt River
Big Creek (Alexander)	Little Humboldt River
Kelley Creek	Raven Creek
Blue Lake	Onion Valley Reservoir
Little Onion Reservoir	Knott Creek Reservoir
Bilk Creek Reservoir	Jackson Creek
Singus Creek	South Cottonwood Creek
Indian Creek	Bottle Creek
Antelope Creek	Lower Kings River
Jordan Meadow Creek	Rodeo Creek
Three Mile Creek	House Creek
Washburn Creek	Granite Creek
Cove Creek	Corral Creek
Center Creek	Chicken Creek
Sagehen Creek	Snow Creek
Battle Creek	Pahute Creek
East Fork of the Little Owyhee River	
North and South Forks of The Little Humboldt River	

WILDLIFE AQUATIC

Recommendation WLA 1.3

Designate all riparian/stream areas, regardless of their ability to support fish, as areas of critical environmental concern and provide them with all the protection warranted by this designation.

Rationale

The potential fishery resource in the resource area can be developed only through the protection of the interrelated riparian/stream zone. The riparian/stream zone meets the criteria for designation as ACEC Authorization (BLM Directive 77-77) for protection and designation of the riparian zone as ACEC is provided by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act. BLM policy is specific in terms of riparian protection (Paradise-Denio URA) and states that "protection of high value streams, riparian zones, and wetland habitats is to be accomplished when necessary to preserve or restore fisheries, wildlife, water quality, and other important values provided by this habitat." Riparian zones are more productive in terms of plant and animal biomass than the surrounding areas. Most wildlife in the resource area are either dependent on or use the riparian zone more than the arid upland. The resource area's sport fishery is also dependent on the riparian zone adjacent to the perennial streams for an energy source and aquatic habitat protection. (Paradise-Denio URA.) Demand for fishing increased by 58% in Humboldt County from 1970 to 1974, however the fishery resource actually deteriorated as indicated by the elimination of streams from the NDOW stocking program (Denio URA and PAA). The 1976 stream survey indicated that all streams in the resource area are in a deteriorated condition. Improving the riparian zone through the control of conflicting uses would improve the fishery resource thereby satisfying part of the local demand for fishing.

Support Needs

None

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Reject the recommendation.

Rationale

ACEC designation not required to protect these areas.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Paradise-Denio
Activity	Wildlife (Aquatic)
Overlay Reference	Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation: WLA 1.4

MFP 1

Identify riparian stream zones as separate management units critical for multiple use management and remove them from general management under grazing systems. This can best be done by fencing the riparian stream zone to prevent grazing use. The following streams would provide the most benefit per cost of fencing. This determination was made on the basis of percent BLM ownership and stream flow: Bartlett Creek, North Fork of the Little Humboldt River. Plans to fence those streams not found suitable should be developed when private lands are acquired or agreements are developed to allow fencing of the entire stream.

*There were left out
some things.*

*Barlow OK
Private OK
Snow OK
Crowsley OK*

Rationale:

Riparian/stream zones are critical to multiple use planning because of their diversified and sometimes conflicting values (URA). Management for them should be developed on a site by site basis. The most intensive use of the riparian zone in the resource area is grazing which often utilizes the stream zone to the exclusion of other uses such as: fish production, wildlife production, water quality, recreation, water production, flood control and groundwater recharge (URA). The effect of overuse of the riparian/stream zone by grazing on the fishery resource is well documented (URA). Fencing to restrict grazing is the best way to develop the potential stream fishery in the Paradise-Denio Resource Area. It has been suggested that on a BLM-wide basis the cost of fencing would be offset by the economic benefit derived from increased angler use of the improved fishery (URA, PAA). The most significant effect of this action on the range uses will be the loss of the riparian zone for grazing, water sources, and loafing areas. Water and shade may have to be established away from the riparian/stream zone. The fishery resource has specific habitat requirements (URA); complete elimination of grazing from the riparian/stream zone is considered the best way to redevelop these habitat features (URA).

Support Needs

Operation - fence construction, surveying;
Range - grazing decisions.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Paradise-Denio

Activity
Wildlife (Aquatic)

Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation WLA 1.5

MFP 1

In order to promote better riparian and aquatic habitat condition, watershed stability and improvement of the fishery resource in those streams not suitable for fencing at this time develop and implement rest-rotation grazing systems with the following design features:

1. Rest each riparian/stream zone at least five years to allow the aquatic habitat to develop and stabilize.
2. Do not allow grazing in the riparian/stream zone between May 1 and August to prevent browsing of woody vegetation reproduction.
3. Defer turnout in high elevations until July 1 to prevent erosion and to improve the water retainment ability of the watershed.
4. Prohibit grazing in consecutive years.
5. Provide a period of rest of at least three years in the cycle for the riparian/stream zone.
6. Require that each grazing cycle go to completion and that modification or interruption of the cycle be allowed only when it is determined that system objectives are not being met.
7. Include the improvement and maintenance of riparian and stream habitat and the fishery resource as objectives of the system.
8. When the fishery resource is involved use fish habitat as indicators of overutilization rather than either upland or riparian plant species.
9. Include studies with the system to determine the effectiveness of the system in improving and maintaining fish habitat.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Wildlife (Aquatic)

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation WLA 1.3

MFP 1

In order to promote better riparian and aquatic habitat, watershed stability and improvement of the fishery resource on those streams not suitable for fencing at this time, develop and implement allotment management plans (AMPs) with the following design features:

1. Include as an objective of the AMP, the improvement and maintenance of fish habitat condition at a level which supports a healthy sport fish community in all the available habitat.
2. Establish studies in the riparian stream zone to determine if the AMP is working to meet the above AMP objective.
3. Build exclosures on each riparian/stream zone to determine the site capability and potential for riparian vegetative production and to serve as a comparison to determine the condition of riparian stream zone open to grazing.
4. Use the riparian/stream zones as allotment and pasture boundaries. The boundary fences would provide half the cost of stream fencing.
5. Design pastures, containing riparian/stream zones, very small. This would prevent under-utilization of upland forage when cattle are removed from the pasture to prevent damage to fish habitat.
6. Require herding on riparian/stream zones and erodible watersheds where cattle use cannot be controlled by other means.
7. Change grazing use from cattle to sheep on streams and erodible watersheds where cattle use cannot be controlled because sheep are more easily herded.
8. Require herding of sheep to prevent overuse of riparian forage and bedding areas.
9. Revise existing AMPs to include the above design features.

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Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Wildlife (Aquatic)

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

WLA 1.6 (continued)

Rationale

Allotment Management Plans (AMPs) should be developed on a multiple use management basis. Protection of the fishery resource and the riparian stream zone would then be an objective. If the allotment system of management is to be of value to the fishery resource it must be of specific design to promote and improve fish habitat. The above design recommendations are necessary if grazing is to continue along the riparian/stream zones and the objective is to maintain the fishery resource. The result of the implementation of the above AMP design features is expected to be improvement and expansion of the fishery resource. Recommendations WLA 1.5 and 1.6 are complimentary.

Support Needs

Range AMPs - grazing decisions.

Multiple Use Recommendation
WLA 1.5 and 1.6

Accept the recommendations as support to Range 1.4 and 1.8.

Time Frame and Funding Requirements (Manpower)

See Range 1.4 and 1.8.

Multiple Use Recommendation
Accept Recommendation 1.5 & 1.6 as
Support to Range 1.4 and 1.8

WILDLIFE AQUATIC

P || Multiple Use Recommendation WLA 1.4, 1.5, and 1.6

Include the identified streams, suggested treatments, and rationale as support for WLA 1.1.

Time Frame and Funding Requirements (Manpower)

See WLA 1.1

MFP ||| DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Through the coordinated planning process, ensure that fish habitat factors (bank stability, percent shading, siltation of pools, and spawning gravels) are included as objectives of AMPs that contain fishable streams.

Rationale

Existing AMPs did not adequately consider livestock effects upon riparian/fishery habitats. Often past consequences of livestock use on fishery habitat has reduced or eliminated desirable fishery habitat (URA). New AMPs or modifications of existing AMPs plus any other activity plans will be designed to mitigate livestock effects on fishery habitat.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Paradise-Denio
Activity
Wildlife (Aquatic)
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation: WLA 1.7

MFP 1

In order to improve and maintain the riparian zone and aquatic habitat at a level which will support the potential sport fishery in all the available habitat in the resource area, develop and implement a Habitat Management Plan (HMP) for each stream in the resource area. The habitat management plans should be developed one every two years with priority given to those streams with the potential for habitat expansion (URA). Implement the existing HMP for the North Fork of the Little Humboldt River. Include the following features in the design of the HMPs:

1. Develop each plan on the basis of the individual characters of each stream (URA, Stream Survey, Step 32 Overlays). A generalized plan developed for all streams will not meet all the needs of each one.
2. Develop each plan to be complimentary with the AMPs and grazing systems associated with each stream.
3. Develop each plan to promote the fishery resource by developing fish habitat through the improvement of the vegetative condition of the riparian zone (URA).
4. Allow fish habitat features such as undercut banks, silt-free gravels, pools and riffles to develop naturally as the riparian zone stabilizes. Utilize artificial stream structures only in special cases and as temporary measures.
5. Utilize natural materials to improve aquatic habitat such as placing boulders in the stream channel and planting willows to stabilize the stream banks. Anchor cut shrubs along the stream banks to limit cattle access and protect them from erosion and ice damage. They also trap sediments and build the banks until living vegetation can take over.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Wildlife (Aquatic)

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

WLA 1.7 (continued)

Rationale:

The habitat management plan should be a major step in the comprehensive management and protection of the riparian/stream zone as areas of critical environmental concern. An HMP is necessary if the streams in the resource area are to be managed to produce their potential fishery. The streams vary in their characteristics and therefore must vary in their management approach. The stabilizing effect of riparian zone on the aquatic habitat is firmly documented so the actions outlined in the HMP should be directed toward improving the condition of the riparian habitat (URA).

Support Needs:

Development of the HMP - None

Implementation of the HMP - Operations - fence construction, stream structure construction, vegetation planting. Range - grazing decisions.

MFP III DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Through a coordinated planning approach, develop a habitat management plan (HMP) for streams within each grazing allotment. Include the following features in the design of the HMPs.

1. Develop each plan on the basis of the individual characters of each stream (URA, Stream Survey, Step II Overlays). A generalized plan developed for all streams will not meet all the needs of each one.
2. Develop each plan to be complimentary with the AMPs and grazing systems associated with each stream.
3. Develop each plan to promote the fishery resource by developing fish habitat through the improvement of the vegetative condition of the riparian zone (URA).
4. Allow fish habitat features such as undercur banks, silt-free gravels, pools, and riffles to develop naturally as the riparian zone stabilizes. Utilize artificial stream structures only in special cases and as temporary measures.
5. Utilize natural materials to improve aquatic habitat such as placing boulders in the stream channel and planting willows to stabilize the stream banks. Anchor cut shrubs along the stream banks to limit cattle access and protect them from erosion and ice damage. They also trap sediments and build the banks until living vegetation can take over.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Paradise-Denio
Activity	Wildlife (Aquatic)
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation WLA 1.8

MFP 1

Develop agreements with the USDA, Forest Service, Humboldt National Forest to manage, as single management units, the streams which flow partly on public land and partly on National Forest land. Include private landowners who own land along these streams (see Overlay 6 and 12).

Rationale

Aquatic Habitat Management objective can best be achieved if a habitat management plan can be applied to the entire stream. The BLM administered portion of these streams is usually located on the downstream end. Uncontrolled erosion and high water temperatures upstream would nullify efforts to prevent sedimentation and high water temperatures downstream on public land. Management on all parts of the stream must be complimentary and the most effective alternative would be to apply the same HMP to the entire stream.

Support Needs

USDA Forest Service - cooperation
State Office - negotiation with the USDA Forest Service
Private Landowners - cooperation
Range - grazing agreements
Nevada Department of Wildlife

Multiple Use Recommendation

Develop agreements with the USDA, Forest Service, Humboldt National Forest to manage, as single management units, the streams which flow partly on public land and partly on National Forest land. Include private landowners who own land along these streams (see Overlay 6 and 12).

Develop cooperative agreements with private landowners, controlling portions of resource area streams to allow application of the same aquatic habitat management methods on the private stream sections as applied to adjacent public stream sections (i.e. to allow management of the entire stream as a single management unit). (URA Overlays 6 and 12.)

Rationale

It is in the public interest to cooperate and develop management plans where feasible with other governmental agencies, state, and federal and private landowners to achieve and enhance management of the resources.

Support

Forest Service Humboldt Forest
Nevada Department of Wildlife
Landowners
All Specialists
Operations

Time Frame and Funding Requirements (Manpower)

Initiate negotiation of these agreements in FY 82. No additional funding is necessary to develop agreements with range users because they can be negotiated as AMPs are developed or revised. Additional funding may be necessary in terms of additional personnel for the State Office or District Office to negotiate and develop management plans with the U.S. Forest Service. This will depend on the amount of other programmed work. Approximately 15 WMs can be used if this recommendation is received favorably by the U.S. Forest Service.

Multiple Use Analysis

This recommendation is consistent with Bureau multiple-use progress and policy.

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Planning on streams which have multiple ownerships will be under cooperative planning (CRMP process). Develop cooperative agreements with other management agencies and private landowners.

WILDLIFE AQUATIC

MFP I
Recommendation WLA 1.9

Develop cooperative agreements with private landowners, controlling portions of resource area streams to allow application of the same aquatic habitat management methods on the private stream sections as applied to adjacent public stream sections (i.e. to allow management of the entire stream as a single management unit). (URA Overlays 6 and 12.)

Rationale

See WLA 1.8.

Support Needs

Private landowners - cooperation
Range - grazing agreements
Nevada Department of Wildlife

Multiple Use Recommendation

MFP II
Accept the recommendation and combine it with WLA 1.8.

MFP III
DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Planning on streams which have multiple ownerships will be under cooperative planning (CRMP process). Develop cooperative agreements with other management agencies and private landowners.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Initiate land exchange with willing owners of lands along the resource area streams which support or have the potential to support a sport fishery.

Priority for land acquisition or exchange should be given to those streams with the most potential for improvement as identified in a HMP with the North Fork of the Little Humboldt receiving first priority.

Do not exchange or dispose of land adjacent to resource area streams having the capability of supporting a sport fishery.

Rationale

It is in the public interest to cooperate and develop management plans where feasible with other governmental agencies, state, and federal and private landowners to achieve and enhance management of the resources.

Support

Lands and Realty

Time Frame and Funding Requirements (Manpower)

This activity can be accomplished by area Lands personnel. At present only the Sonoma-Gerlach Resource Area has a Lands man. Therefore, an additional Lands man should be programmed for the Paradise-Denio Resource Area. These cases should be initiated and carried to their logical conclusion at a rate of two per year.

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

As sites are identified and/or need or opportunity arises--acquire by exchange or other means those private lands intermingled with public lands that contain high resource values within the North Fork of the Little Humboldt and along the resource area streams which support or have the potential to support a sport fishery.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
Paradise-Denio	
Activity	
Wildlife (Aquatic)	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation WLA 1.11

MFP 1

Develop new fish habitat through the establishment of reservoirs at sites determined by the District reservoir site inventory. Develop agreements specifying minimum pools for new and existing irrigation reservoirs. The size of the minimum pools shall be determined by a site specific analysis on a case by case basis. Reservoirs needing minimum pools include Onion Valley, Little Onion and Knott Creek. Prevent accelerated eutrophication and deterioration of the water quality from animal wastes in reservoirs by preventing livestock access to the shoreline. Design reservoirs to provide water troughs downstream away from the dam. Provide and maintain access to the reservoirs.

Rationale

The resource area has a large potential for fish habitat expansion through the development of reservoirs on many perennial and nonperennial streams not capable of supporting fish. The existing reservoirs in the resource area were developed for irrigation and no protection against complete draining exists. The existing reservoirs also are located as far as 100 miles from the nearest population centers. There are potential reservoir sites within twenty miles of Winnemucca. Cattle cause shoreline erosion and introduce nutrients into its water from their feces causing algae blooms, accelerated eutrophication and a decrease in the aesthetic value of the reservoir for recreation and as fish habitat.

Support Needs

Engineering and Operations - surveying
Management Services - contracting
Lands and Realty
Operations - construction of fences and watering facilities.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Paradise-Denio

Activity
Wildlife Aquatic

Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

WLA. 1.11

Multiple Use Analysis

Complement

Range 1.10 Provide an adequate quality and quantity of water to maintain livestock requirements.

Wild Horses/Burros 1.5 Make all water on public land available to wild horse and burro use on a year-round basis.

Wildlife 1.11 Protect crucial wildlife use areas.

Wildlife 1.14 Establish and fence water catchment units to provide free water for wildlife.

Wildlife 1.23 Provide accessible water at the source for all wildlife species.

Recreation 2.1 Establish new reservoirs for water related recreation activities.

Conflicts

Wilderness 1.4 Identify any activity which would jeopardize wilderness suitability.

Recreation 4.1 Provide Visual Resource Management for their respective classes.

Cultural Resources 1.7 Designate all S1 and S2 sites as ACECs.

This recommendation is consistent with Bureau multiple-use programs.

Multiple Use Recommendation

- MFP II
1. Accept the recommendation.
 2. No water developments will be authorized, funded or constructed on public lands without a water right.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
Paradise-Denio	
Activity	
Wildlife Aquatic	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

WLA. 1.11 (continued)

Reasons

1. The construction of reservoirs large enough for the stocking of fish would be accepted socially and economically. This would offer the public opportunities on the public lands for additional recreation activities. By implementing certain design features a reservoir would provide multiple-use, such as piping reservoir water to troughs set away from the water body for livestock and wildlife use.
2. A water right is necessary to protect the public's investment in any water development and to insure resource needs are guaranteed.

Support

All Specialists
Nevada Department of Wildlife
Nevada Department of Natural Resources - Water Resource Division
Operations
NSO - Division of Technical Services - Engineering

Time Frame and Funding Requirements (Manpower)

No additional funding levels are needed to support the negotiation of minimum pools or procurement of water rights for new reservoirs.

If funding is available, the reservoirs can be constructed at a rate of one every three years beginning in 1982. Funding will include site analysis and survey by the state office as well as contracting the construction of the dam and reservoir site.

Fencing and livestock watering facilities will be procured and constructed by District Operations personnel. Additional funding for this activity should include engineer tech. and two laborers. If the construction is contracted, then a contract inspector will be needed. Other duties would be listed under WLA 1.19.

If the preliminary site investigation and survey are done by District personnel then an Engineer inspector or engineer tech. would be needed.

MEP III
DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Whenever practicable all reservoirs constructed on public land that have fisheries potential will be fenced with the water piped to a tank for livestock use. Any new irrigation reservoirs on public land will have a minimum pool requirement established. The same will apply on existing reservoirs when the opportunity arises. This will be coordinated with other affected individuals, permittees, or agencies in advance, such as Division of Wildlife Resources.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Wildlife (Aquatic)

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Recommendation WLA 1.12

MFP :

Eliminate a hazard to the fish from the following stream habitat by installing fish screens in existing irrigation diversions: House Creek, Horse Creek, Battle Creek, Pahute Creek. Examine all existing irrigations systems and close all abandoned systems (none are presently identified).

Rationale:

The diversion of stream water from the channel reduces or eliminates habitat for fish. Unscreened diversions are hazards in the habitat which allow free movement of fish into the irrigation system. These fish usually die in the system or in the fields. Closing off abandoned diversions would provide additional habitat in the natural channel.

Support Needs:

Operations - installation of fish screens and closing diversions.

Range Users - cooperative agreements

Department of Wildlife

UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Wildlife Aquatic

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

WLA. 1.12

Multiple Use Recommendation

MFP II

1. Accept the recommendation.
2. Include a stipulation on all irrigation rights-of-way to screen divisions to prevent loss of fish.

Reason

Unscreened irrigation diversions are a hazard to the fisheries resource allowing them into shallow ditches or on the fields to die. A screen would keep them in the stream channel, their natural habitat.

Support

Operations

Nevada Department of Wildlife

Realty - stipulation for fish screens on irrigation rights-of-way.

Time Frame and Funding Requirements (Manpower)

Inventory existing diversions in 1982 using temporary personnel.

Installation of screens - two summer temporaries. Number of screens installed will depend on the results of the inventory but the effort should be completed by 1983.

MEP III
DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Work cooperatively with the Nevada Department of Wildlife and private landowners in a cooperative effort to eliminate a hazard to fish from existing and future stream diversions. Hazards exist on House Creek, Horse Creek, Battle Creek, and Paiute Creek.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Wildlife (Aquatic)

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Recommendation WLA 1.13

MFP :

Improve the water quality of streams, lakes and reservoirs used as fish habitat by:

1. Reducing turbidity from streambank and watershed erosion by preventing or controlling livestock use of the riparian zone and unstable watersheds.
2. Reduce coliform bacteria contamination in streams, lakes and reservoirs by preventing or controlling livestock use of the banks and shorelines.
3. Prevent mineral and chemical contamination caused by mining activity by requiring that waters once diverted and polluted not be introduced back into the stream. Streams with potential for mineral pollution include: Jackson Creek, Washburn Creek, Quinn River, Horse Creek, House Creek, and China Creek.

Rationale:

Good quality water is a vital constituent of fish habitat. Deterioration of water quality will result in a reduction of the fishery resource. It will also result in a reduction of the esthetic quality of the lake, reservoir and stream areas for the angler (URA).

Support Needs:

Range - grazing decisions

Operations - fencing

Minerals - compliance

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Wildlife Aquatic

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

WLA. 1.13

Multiple Use Analysis Recommendation

MFP II

Modify and accept the recommendation as follows:

Improve the water quality of streams, lakes and reservoirs by using the State of Nevada Handbook on Best Management Practices and complying with Nevada's Water Pollution Control Regulations.

Reasons

1. This is in compliance with FLPMA Section 202(c)(8) and 202(c)(9) which state: to provide for compliance with applicable pollution control laws and to coordinate planning and management activities with the State and local government within which the lands are located.

Support

All Specialists
Nevada Environmental Protection Agency
Operations

Time Frame and Funding Requirements (Manpower)

Become district policy immediately.

This recommendation will be applied as HMPs and AWP's are developed to manage the areas in which the lakes, reservoirs and streams are located. Therefore no additional funding is necessary.

WLA 1.13

MFP III DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Continue to monitor water quality of streams, lakes, and reservoirs. Use the State of Nevada handbook on Best Management Practices for guidance and comply with Nevada Water Pollution Control Handbook.

UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Wildlife (Aquatic)

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Recommendation WLA 1.14

MFP 1

Prevent the use of water from streams capable of supporting a sport fishery for mining and milling. Control the construction of mine roads along riparian stream zone to ensure that they are routed and waterbarred to minimize erosion. Protect water filings on streams by mining interests to ensure the above stipulations are met.

Rationale:

Any action, including mining activities, which deteriorates aquatic habitat by removing water from the stream and causing erosion into the stream will also cause a reduction in the fishery resource using that aquatic habitat (URA). A water rights protest to an application for water on public land is an effective means to ensure compliance.

Support Needs:

Lands and Realty

Minerals

Water Rights Specialist

11 Multiple Use Recommendation

Drop this recommendation, it is not currently feasible due to 1872 mining law and current Nevada BLM Policy on water rights. Protection measures are addressed in Watershed and WLA 1.13.

Time Frame and Funding Requirements (Manpower)

Become district policy immediately.

This recommendation will be applied as HMPs and AMPs are developed to manage the areas in which the lakes, reservoirs, and streams are located. Therefore no additional funding is necessary.

MFP III DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Encourage mining and other interests to work with the Bureau to mitigate possible adverse environmental impacts.

Rationale

Majority of the adverse impacts associated with mineral development/exploration can be mitigated. Mining interests submit notices or plans of operations. These documents give the Bureau an opportunity to mitigate adverse environmental impacts.

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Wildlife (Aquatic)

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Recommendation WLA 1.15

MFP :

Investigate Nevada water rights records for each stream capable of supporting a sport fishery. Apply to the State of Nevada for water rights on all unadjudicated stream waters in the resource area. Apply for the rights to appropriated stream water on public lands which are eligible for reappropriation of any water from public streams containing sport fish.

Rationale:

The right to unappropriated stream water and appropriated stream water which has not been used for five years can be obtained by making application to the State of Nevada, Water Resources Division. By having state water rights, BLM would have state support to prevent any private use of the stream waters which may jeopardize the fishery resource.

Support Needs:

Nevada Division of Water Resources

II Multiple Use Recommendation

Investigate Nevada water rights records for each stream capable of supporting a sport fishery. Apply to the State of Nevada for water rights on all unadjudicated stream waters in the resource area. Apply for the rights to appropriated stream water on public lands which are eligible for reappropriation of any water from public streams containing sport fish.

Rationale

The right to unappropriated stream water and appropriated stream water which has not been used for five years can be obtained by making application to the State of Nevada, Water Resources Division. By having state water rights, BLM would have state support to prevent any private use of the stream waters which may jeopardize the fishery resource.

Support

Nevada Division of Water Resources

Time Frame and Funding Requirements (Manpower)

Complete this recommendation by 1984.

Additional funding in terms of 1 temporary GS 4 or 5 position for the inventory in FY82, and funding in FY83 to contract a water rights surveyor to survey and develop the data required in an application to the State Engineer for water. The number of contracts will be determined by the results of the inventory.

MFP III DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Recognize the need for water rights for fisheries and to work with Nevada Department of Wildlife and the State Water Engineer to insure that fisheries habitat is protected.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Wildlife (Aquatic)

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Recommendation WLA 1.16

MFP 1

That exotic species be introduced into the water of the Paradise-Denio Resource Area only with specific agreements between BLM and NDF&G and after extensive analysis through the Environmental Analysis Record system. No exotic species will be introduced into those drainages containing endangered, threatened or potentially threatened species. The South Fork of the Little Humboldt River may contain the Humboldt Cutthroat Trout which has been identified as eligible for a threatened or endangered classification (URA).

Rationale:

At present there is no working agreement between BLM and NDF&G concerning the introduction of exotic species into waters on public land or drainages which extend onto public land. An agreement of this nature should be developed between personnel from the NDF&G State Office and the BLM State Office. The Environmental Analysis Record for exotic introductions should be written by the NDF&G and reviewed by BLM, Winnemucca District.

Support Needs:

NDF&G - cooperation

Environmental Coordination State ^{of} (State Office) - negotiation of agreements.

Multiple Use Recommendation

That exotic species be introduced into the water of the Paradise-Denio Resource Area only with specific agreements between BLM and NDOW and after extensive analysis through the Environmental Assessment system. No exotic species will be introduced into those drainages containing endangered, threatened or potentially threatened species. The South Fork of the Little Humboldt River may contain the Humboldt cutthroat trout which has been identified as eligible for a threatened or endangered classification (URA).

Rationale:

At present there is no working agreement between BLM and NDOW concerning the introduction of exotic species into waters on public land or drainages which extend onto public land. An agreement of this nature should be developed between personnel from the NDOW State Office and the BLM State Office. The Environmental Assessment for exotic introductions should be written by the NDOW and reviewed by BLM, Winnemucca District.

Support:

NDF&G - cooperation

Environmental Coordination Staff (State Office) - negotiation of agreements.

Time Frame and Funding Requirements (Manpower)

Immediately implement as District policy and have agreements negotiated by 1982.

Can be accomplished with existing District and State Office biological staff. No additional funding necessary.

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Reject the recommendation. This is standard operating procedure.

Rationale

Bureau policy on introduction of exotic organisms (both flora and fauna) is outlined in Washington State Instruction Memo 78-299.

As stated in the rationale for the recommendation, presently there is no working agreement between BLM and NDOW concerning the introduction of exotic species into waters on public land or drainages which extend onto public land.

A land use decision is not required to develop such an agreement between BLM and NDOW.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Wildlife (Aquatic)

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Recommendation WLA 1.17

MFP 1

Contract with the Nevada Department of Fish and Game to survey the fish populations in all the waters of the Paradise-Denio Resource Area. This should be done by 1981 to facilitate the developemnt of HMPs for the streams.

Rationale:

Fish population data are required to determine the effectiveness of the actions taken to improve the aquatic habitat in the resource area. BLM personnel are not allowed to collect information directly from the fish populations so therefore must rely on NDF&G for population data. NDF&G requires that BLM fund the projects necessary to gather the data. The fish population data for the resource area currently available was collected in 1954 and is badly outdated. There is no population trend data. Fish population information from each stream should be collected so that the condition of the sport fishery can be taken into account in the development of a site specific HMP.

Support Needs:

Environmental Coordination Staff (State Office) and Division of Management Services (State Office) - contracting

WILDLIFE AQUATIC 1.17

P || Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept the recommendation as a support item to WLA 1.1.

Time Frame and Funding Requirements (Manpower)

See WLA 1.1.

MFP III DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Reject the recommendation and rationale.

Rationale

A MFP decision is not required to contract for an inventory. The Nevada Department of Wildlife is providing this information to the CRMP committees.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Wildlife (Aquatic)

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Recommendation WLA 1.18

MFP 1

That fire lines not be constructed by hand or heavy equipment along the riparian stream zones, and that fire retardant not be applied directly to streams or other waters either by direct application or by spillage at the mixing point.

Rationale:

Fire has a tremendous effect on the riparian stream zone and should be controlled when possible. Certain control measures should be avoided, however. Building fire lines along small streams removes stabilizing vegetation and initiates erosion which could destroy the stream habitat. Most fire retardants contain ammonia in concentrations lethal to aquatic life when applied directly to the water. Those riparian/stream zones not recommended for retardant or dozers, and aquatic and watershed areas requiring suppression are identified on the National Fire Danger Rating Overlay located in the Fire Control Office. Let burn actions are not desirable for the riparian and aquatic zones because of the long time necessary for regrowth of riparian vegetation and development of aquatic habitat. It must be recognized that fire control decisions will be based on the characteristics of the terrain on which each fire is burning. The protection of the riparian stream zones should be observed whenever possible.

Support Needs:

Fire-control decisions

P II Multiple Use Recommendation

Fire lines will not be constructed by heavy equipment along riparian stream zones and fire retardant will not be applied to waters.

Prepare a Fire Management Plan for the Paradise-Denio Resource Area.

Rationale

Heavy equipment can do more permanent damage to a stream zone than the actual fire damage. Hand lines can be constructed to protect these zones and most important control the fire.

A fire management plan is necessary to apply the proper fire suppression tactics and equipment to the resource values. Suppression personnel must know the resource values and management objectives of a particular area when they respond to a fire so that they can proceed with their duties in a timely and organized manner.

Support:

Fire management
All Specialists
Operations

Time Frame and Funding Requirements (Manpower)

Fire plan prepared by 1982.
No addition manpower needed.
Implement as District policy immediately.

MFP III DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Accept the Area Manager's recommendation and rationale except reject Item 2 as it is support.

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UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Wildlife (Aquatic)

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Recommendation WLA 1.19

MFP 1

~~That~~ Roads on all resource area streams ^{will} be waterbarred or relocated to prevent erosion with priority given to roads on the following streams where specific problems were identified (URA): Jackson Creek, Kings River, Granite Creek, China Creek, Horse Creek, Craine Creek, Alder Creek, Battle Creek, Pahute Creek, Alta Creek, Big Creek, Quinn River, Mary Sloan Creek.

Rationale:

Any source of erosion into the aquatic habitat will eventually result in the reduction of the fishery resource.

Support Needs:

Operations and Engineering - surveying, waterbarring, road maintenance

1 Engineer Equipment Operator

Contractor - contract inspector and other duties

Multiple Use Recommendation

That roads on all resource area streams be waterbarred or relocated to prevent erosion with priority given to roads on the following streams where specific problems were identified (URA): Jackson Creek, Kings River, Granite Creek, China Creek, Horse Creek, Craine Creek, Alder Creek, Battle Creek, Pahute Creek, Alta Creek, Big Creek, Quinn River, Mary Sloan Creek.

Rationale:

Any source of erosion into the aquatic habitat will eventually result in the reduction of the fishery resource.

Support:

Operations and Engineering - surveying, waterbarring, road maintenance

One Engineer Equipment Operator

Contractor - contract inspector and other duties

Time Frame and Funding Requirement (Manpower)

The identified problem areas should be repaired by 1985.

If contracted, operations will need a contract inspector whose duties will include those described in WLA 1.11. General road maintenance and other problem areas should be programmed as they are discovered. An additional Engineer Equipment Operator will be needed if the repairs are programmed in house.

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Accept the recommendation and rationale.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Wildlife (Aquatic)

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Recommendation WLA 1.20

MFP I

Coordinate with the Nevada Department of Fish and Game to stock those streams not presently supporting fish, and new reservoirs as they are developed. The resource area streams can be ready for stocking after five years of rest from grazing. (MFP I Overlays 11 and 13.)

Rationale:

The end result of the actions taken to improve the aquatic habitat in the resource area should be the expansion of the fishery resource into these areas. Some streams contain sport fish which will move into the improved habitat. Other streams contain no fish (see URA) and will have to be stocked after the streams become capable of supporting fish. BLM policy does not permit species management and requires coordination with NDF&G for stocking and data collection of aquatic species on public lands.

WILDLIFE AQUATIC

MFP II Multiple Use Recommendation WLA 1.20

Accept this recommendation as a support item to WLA 1.1 AHMPs.

Time Frame and Funding Requirements (Manpower)

See WLA 1.1

MFP III DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Reject the recommendation and rationale.

Rationale

A MFP decision is not required to coordinate with NDOW. This is standard Bureau procedure. Stocking streams is the responsibility of NDOW and not the Bureau's.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Paradise-Denio
Activity	Wildlife (Aquatic)
Overlay Reference	Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation WLA 1.21

MFP 1

Inventory the aquatic invertebrate communities in the various stream and spring habitats within the Paradise-Denio Resource Area. The inventory is to be completed by 1983.

Rationale:

Recent evidence indicates that the occurrence of previously undescribed and locally distributed endemic invertebrate species may be high. Dwight W. Taylor (personal communication 9/14/79) of the Tiburon Center for Environmental Studies, San Francisco State University stated that he visited three streams in the Winnemucca District and discovered three previously undescribed species of snails (Gastropoda). The very nature of the mountain basin geological type provides the unique opportunity for evolutionary isolation not found elsewhere in the United States. Aquatic invertebrates may not be significant within themselves but species with restricted distribution may fall under the endangered species act which requires special protection by BLM, the resource manager. This information will be extremely valuable when the aquatic HMPs are written for the resource area streams. The inventory may be done entirely by contract or collection by district personnel with subsequent analysis of the samples contracted out. The latter option is preferred by the District Fisheries Biologist.

Support Needs:

None

WILDLIFE AQUATIC

MFP || Multiple Use Recommendation WLA 1.21

Accept this recommendation as a support item to WLA 1.1 AHMPs.

Time Frame and Funding Requirements (Manpower)

See WLA 1.1.

MFP ||| DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Reject the recommendation and rationale.

Rationale

A MFP decision is not needed to do inventory.

MFP III WILDLIFE AQUATIC 1.22

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

In BLM initiated actions apply no herbicides or pesticides directly over the Paradise-Denio Resource Area's streams, lakes, or reservoirs. Unless adverse impacts can be adequately mitigated.

Herbicides